

DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL

KWANGMING DAILY EXPOSES SOVIET-U.S. NUCLEAR CONTENTION

HK251350Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 19 Jan 78 p 4 HK

[Commentary on international affairs by Kuo Chi [6755 3444]: "Soviet-U.S. Talks on Contention for Nuclear Supremacy"]

[Text] "SALT II" held in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States adjourned on 16 December 1977 and was resumed on 9 January this year after a recess of more than 20 days.

This marathon session between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, has already been underway on and off for more than 5 years. Though it is ostensibly for the sake of seeking the "limitation of strategic offensive weapons," actually both sides have cards up their sleeves and are trying to impose limitations on each other while continuing its own development. Because of this it has become a protracted affair, and the more they have talked, the more intense the nuclear race has become. Phase II has been going on for more than 5 years and still no agreement has been reached.

Strategic weapons are an area in which the Soviet-U.S. armaments race is most intense. Strategic weapons are nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles that can be used for attacking such strategic targets as political and economic centers, vital military centers, key communications points and missile-launching bases of the belligerent countries and in the main refer to ICBMs, missile-launching nuclear submarines and long-range strategic bombers capable of launching missiles. Both superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, employ such tactics to suppress the other and contend for hegemonism. The process of the Soviet-U.S. nuclear talks has been one of hysterical expansion of nuclear arms. While loudly prating about "limitation," the Soviet Union, this newly emerging imperialist power, is gradually overtaking the United States and contending for nuclear supremacy.

In the 1960's, when the Soviet Union and the United States dropped hints about the need to hold talks on the "limitation" of strategic weapons, the Soviet Union had only 200 ICBMs, whereas the United States had a threefold edge. However, the Soviet Union took advantage of the time the United States was bogged down in the war of aggression in Vietnam to catch up. Especially after the talks began in November 1967, under the cover of the "talks" the Soviet Union in just 2 and 1/2 years increased the number of its ICBMs from 1,210 to well over 2,000 and gained numerical superiority.

In May 1972 the Soviet Union and the United States signed in Moscow Phase I of the "interim agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms" and announced the mutual freezing of the number of strategic nuclear weapons for a 5-year period. Arrogantly believing in its superiority in the technological field of MIRVs (multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles), the United States hoped by confirming the Soviet numerical superiority to retard the development of its missile technology.

However, such hopes came to naught. Within a few short years the Soviet Union is not only still leading numerically in strategic nuclear strength, but also beginning to catch up with the United States in quality. It has already successfully experimented with four new types of land-based ICBMs (including a land-based mobile missile), of which three are capable of delivering multiple warheads. At the same time, it has speeded up the research on and the development and manufacture of a new type of nuclear-powered submarine and a long-range missile for launching from this kind of submarine. Apart from these, it is also actively developing the Backfire supersonic jet bomber for high-speed, low-altitude breakthroughs; after refueling in midair, it is able to strike the

United States. On the other hand, the United States is stepping up the development of the MX mobile missile and the "Triton" strategic missile submarine system. Particularly since last June, the United States has been concentrating on the development of a low-cost cruise missile that can be easily deployed in large numbers as a counterblow against the Soviet Union. The United States believes that because this kind of missile can hug the ground, it can easily penetrate the Soviet radar warning system and more accurately hit targets in the Soviet Union.

From this it can be seen that the so-called "nuclear limitation" talks of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are actually haggling sessions between the two for nuclear armament expansion. The more they talk, the greater the number and variety and the higher the quality of nuclear armaments on both sides. Moreover, in this contention for nuclear supremacy the Soviet Union is overbearing and aggressive, and closing in step by step. On the other hand, the United States appears to be trying hard to maintain the status quo and preserve "a balance of power."

Phase II of the Soviet-U.S. talks began in November 1972 and adjourned last month. In 5 or so years, the delegates on both sides met a total of 219 times without reaching any new agreement. Based on information disclosed, the principal difference in the endless dispute was caused by the attempt of the United States to impose a limitation on the Soviet Backfire bomber and the heavy ICBMs, and by the attempt of the Soviet Union to impose a limitation on the U.S. cruise missile.

Now that the talks have resumed, what are the prospects? On the day of the resumption of the talks, the Soviet delegate said that the prospects of reaching an agreement were "very good."

Just how "good" are they? According to the U.S. press, in the new agreement: 1) The United States will no longer insist on restricting the original number of heavy Soviet land-based missiles; 2) the Soviet Backfire bomber has not been included on the list of the total number of strategic weapons; 3) a restriction will be imposed on the range of the U.S. cruise missile which will deprive or reduce its ability to make a surprise attack on the Soviet mainland.

The content of these agreements caused widespread discussion among the press and people of various circles in both the United States and Western Europe. Some held that this kind of "limitation" is but the beginning of a new round of the nuclear armaments race. The Washington STAR of the United States pointed out that the new agreements worked out "do not prevent the research and manufacture of more deadly weapons." LE FIGARO of France pointed out that the new agreements will not affect the nuclear arsenals of either the United States or the Soviet Union and "they can still compete both in the way of improving quality or in the way of producing new weapons." Besides, many people thought that the United States had received the short end of the bargain and would be placed in an unfavorable position in the armaments race. Paul Nitze, who was the assistant U.S. secretary of defense and a delegate to the "nuclear disarmament talks," held that the concessions made by the United States "will put it in an adverse position." He strongly criticized the government for giving up the demand for imposing a limitation on the heavy Soviet ICBMs and the Backfire bomber. DIE WELT AM SONNTAG of West Germany pointed out: "For the sake of the success of 'SALT II,' the United States has made concessions regarding the weaponry system of great strategic significance to the NATO Western alliance." DIE PRESSE of Austria said that the important concessions made by the United States to the Soviet Union caused "Europe to worry about its safety." The Los Angeles TIMES of the United States said that the United States, "in concluding this treaty, will lose far more than it gains."

Regardless of whether there are agreements, the so-called "limitation of strategic weapons" of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, is only a swindle. Actually, they have not stopped their nuclear armaments race for a single day. [paragraph continues]

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report, on 1 December 1977 the Soviet Union launched from a submarine in the Bering Sea a SS-NX-18, a new type of missile with multiple warheads having a range of 5,750 miles. This was the fourth missile launched within a month. Four days later, the United States also launched a "Triton" missile with multiple warheads having a range of 6,900 miles. U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown revealed last September that the Soviet Union was developing a new generation of ICBM and also said: "We (the United States) cannot ignore their efforts in this direction."

The Soviet-U.S. nuclear armaments race is developing toward outer space. Just 3 days prior to the resumption of the "SALT" talks, the U.S. Defense Department issued a statement proving that on 21 December last year the Soviet Union launched an anti-satellite weapon to intercept a satellite being used as a target. A U.S. news agency said that this was the eighth antisatellite weapon system tested by the Soviet Union in the last 2 years. The Soviet Union is planning to use this type of "interceptor satellite" to destroy U.S. observation satellites and other satellites. An observation satellite is a kind of satellite that can discover a surprise attack launched by the Soviet Union and issue a timely warning. The U.S. sources said that although they still do not have such things, they are also going to produce them. In the early part of last September, the U.S. authorities approved the development and testing of a satellite destroying weapon and hope that it will be ready for operational use by the early 1980's.

UNITED STATES

U.S. STRIVES TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

OW260904Y Peking NCNA in English 0733 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The United States is striving to improve its relations at all levels with Caribbean countries, said U.S. Assistant Secretary for Latin American Affairs Terence Todman in a recent address, according to a report from Miami. He was speaking at the second annual Caribbean Conference on Trade, Investment and Development held by the U.S. State Department and the Florida Department of Commerce in Miami from January 18 to 21, which was attended by about 300 U.S. businessmen and representatives of U.S. economic establishments.

In his address, Todman admitted the failure of U.S. policy in the Caribbean brought about by the former U.S. administration and reiterated the importance of implementing a new policy of "broad-based dialogues between the American Government and the Caribbean." He continued: The visits made in 1977 by himself, Mrs Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young manifest U.S. interest in the Caribbean.

He said that Americans need "a practice of sustained rather than sporadic interest towards the Caribbean and its development." They need to understand the social and political environment of the host country, its rules affecting foreign investors and its own interest in developing or attracting foreign business involvement in particular industries, the assistant secretary added.

He also said that the decisions of U.S. businessmen and companies on Caribbean investment "will affect the economic future of the Caribbean far more than official transactions of the U.S. Government".

Todman's address gave expression to the U.S. concern about maintaining its vested interests in the region.

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PRO
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY CRITICIZES SOVIET DREAMS OF EMPIRE

HK252330Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 16 Jan 78 p 6 HK

[Notes on international affairs by Ssu Ma-ta [0674 7456 6671]: "Fantasies of Young People and Fond Dreams of Empires"]

[Text] Young people love fantasies. To travel widely, to see the wonders of the world, to see and experience all the happiness and sadness of life, to explore the mysteries of nature and to live in a fairyland--these are probably what young people dream of and long for.

Yet young people of different times and in different societies have different fantasies. Even the same kind of fantasies may be tinted with different political colors.

A Soviet highschool student wrote an article on his future goals. In it he said that he wished that by the year 2000 "some of the seas on earth would dry up and part of the seabeds would rise to the surface." Then he "would sail to those islands not yet marked on the map and plant the Soviet flag there."

The Soviet revisionists surely appreciated this kind of fantasy very much. Therefore, the Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA lauded this as the "example of happiness" which the Soviet youth were looking for. It held that "it is necessary for people to have wild thoughts, for these fantasies help to bring one's life closer to one's ideal."

It is all right for a boy to have fantasies, but this one was vaunted as the "example." One could not but ask: Why is it necessary for them to have such "examples"?

What the Moscow new tsars were interested in was definitely not how to make their young people Robinson Crusoes, the hero of 18th century author Daniel Defoe's story. Robinson Crusoe drifted to a desolate island and there he braved wind and rain with a native who he named "Friday." The Soviets have no other purpose in advocating the far-reaching "ideal" of conquering nameless islands than to make use of the fantasies of Soviet youth to realize their ambitious attempts to conquer the world. Although it is difficult to find in the world today any "island not yet marked on the map," this in no way holds back Moscow's interest in the oceans. Aren't their gunboats, merchant ships, fishing boats and scientific research vessels all heading for the many named big and small islands, deserted islands, peninsulas, archipelagos and continents? The new tsars rammed "patriotism" down the throats of countless young students of yesterday, today, and tomorrow and made them cultivate the adventurous spirit. They wished that their young people would chart a course, look for bases, plunder resources, transport munitions and collect information for Soviet expansion and aggression. "If there are no ideals, where can we find the fighters?"--their hack press has said it all too clearly.

In the past, in all empires wishing to make conquests and plunder, their officials and people were invariably imbued with the adventurous spirit of seizing new territories. Early in the 20th century, the British Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain jeered at the people who were contented with only the British Isles and lacked the visions of an empire. He called them "little Englanders." After World War II, U.S. President Truman bragged that the United States would act as the "world leader." So, in enlisting soldiers for the U.S. Army, the advertisement said: "Young people of the United States, the earth is a planet of the United States. Choose the place you are most interested in--tropical Guam or snow-covered Iceland, the Philippines or West Germany, Britain or Greece. Make a career of the military and it will guarantee you an interesting and rich life...."

"Although the old tunes are harmonious, people today no longer sing them." As for empires, the great British Empire has already disappeared from the world. U.S. imperialism is on the decline. They could not but withdraw and stay within their own confines. On the other hand, the Soviet Union encourages its youth to go overseas and become "fighters," vainly hoping to plant the Soviet flag in foreign territories and to include all foreign lands in the great Soviet empire. A drop of water can project the big sea. So does the fantasy of a Soviet student mentioned above. Can't we see clearly the fond dreams of the new tsars to exclusively dominate the world?

NORTH ASIA

WANG CHEN RECEIVES KOREAN YALU RIVER DELEGATION

OW251617Y Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Chen met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with the members of the Korean delegation to the 30th meeting of the board of directors of the China-Korea Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Company which ended here recently.

The Korean delegation is led by Yi Chung-song, vice-minister of power industry and Korean chairman of the board of directors. Pae Yong-chae, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Peking, was present on the occasion.

Present were also Li Hsi-ming, Chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and power and Chinese chairman of the board of directors; Feng Wen-tseng, Yang Ting-yuan and An Yu-Cheng, Chinese members of the board of directors; and Ho Chang-ming, deputy director of the Department of Asian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

The Korean comrades will soon leave here for home. During their stay in Peking the Korean comrades paid respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung. They also inspected a hydro-electric power station in Kwangtung Province and exchanged experiences with the local technicians and workers.

KOREAN DEMOCRATIC FRONT URGES REUNIFICATION

OW251724Y Peking NCNA in English 1636 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland issued a statement yesterday in connection with the first anniversary of the publication of the letter to the political parties, public organizations and people of all walks of life in South Korea and overseas Korean nationals by the joint meeting of Korean political parties and public organizations. The statement says, "Due to the manoeuvres of the South Korean rulers seeking confrontation between the North and the South and persisting in the 'two Koreas' policy, none of our patriotic initiatives has been realized so far though one year has passed."

The statement denounces the Pak Chong-hui clique for obstructing the realization of the four-point national salvation proposal for the reunification of Korea, trying to create "two Koreas" and aggravating the tension. The statement says that the present situation in Korea demands an earlier realization of the four-point national salvation proposal which is fully in accord with the aspiration and interests of the entire Korean people. Only the realization of this proposal leads to the glorious road to the peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement says, "All the Koreans who love the country and the nation and cherish reunification, despite of their ideology, faith, political opinion and religious belief, should join without hesitation the struggle of the whole nation for the realization of this national salvation proposal."

The statement says, "The people of various walks of life in South Korea and overseas Korean compatriots should resolutely fight the enemy who lay obstacles in the way to peaceful reunification according to the national salvation proposal and wage a valiant struggle to frustrate the machinations of the splittists, domestic and foreign, to create 'two Koreas'." The statement says that the Pak clique must stop its splittist activities, be responsible for the crimes it committed against the nation and step down without delay. It appeals to governments, democratic organizations and progressive people of various countries to more strongly denounce the South Korean rulers for creating "two Koreas", continue to resolutely support the Korean people in their just struggle for the realization of the four-point programme of national salvation.

The Korean paper NORONG SINMUN today carried an article by its Editorial Department to mark the first anniversary of the joint meeting of the Korean political parties and public organizations. The article stresses the need for the realization of the reunification of Korea in accordance with the four-point programme of national salvation advanced at the joint meeting. The article says that the programme for national salvation put forward by the joint meeting is still of important practical significance. The precondition for a peaceful solution to the question of reunification is easing the tension in Korea. The article says there exist foreign troops in South Korea and confrontation between the South and the North. These are the basic factors obstructing the reunification of the nation and threatening peace. U.S. troops must get out of South Korea. Military confrontation must be brought to an end. Only by so doing can peace be ensured and a peaceful atmosphere conducive to a settlement of reunification be created.

The article says that it is a matter of great urgency to realize the three principles and five-point programme for national reunification and the four-point national salvation proposal. The article calls on the entire Korean people to unite and join the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

TENG HSIAO-PING BEGINS VISIT TO BURMA, NEPAL

Departs Peking 26 Jan

OW260828Y Peking NCNA in English 0807 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, left here by special plane this morning for an official, friendly visit to Burma at the invitation of U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and chairman of the Council of the State, and U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

He was seen off at the airport by party and state leaders Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Chen Mu-hua, Teng Ying-chao and Wang Chen; Cui Peng-fei, secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, foreign minister; Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Yang Yung, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office under the State Council; and Chung Hsi-tung and Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign ministers.

Present at the airport were Mrs Myint Maung, wife of the Burmese ambassador to China and U Soe Myint, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Burmese Embassy in Peking; and Mrs Rana, wife of the Nepalese ambassador to China, and Nirnanjan Bhattarai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Nepalese Embassy in Peking.

Accompanying Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on the visit are Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Wang Hsiao-yun and Cheng Jui-sheng, deputy directors of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the ministry's Protocol Department.

Arrives Burma 26 Jan

OW261204Y Peking NCNA in English 1159 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here by special plane at 1500 hours (local time) for an official and friendly visit to Burma. He was invited by U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and chairman of the Council of State, and U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of Burma. Both of them were present at the airport to welcome the Chinese guests. A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport.

AFP Report on Visit

OW260536Y Hong Kong AFP English 0530 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, Jan 26 (AFP)--Teng Hsiao-ping will spend 5 days in Burma where he will hold talks with President U Ne Win, the foreign leader to have visited China most often over the last few years, both on official and private trips.

Teng Hsiao-ping is expected to reiterate the importance his government attaches to maintaining good relations with Burma and Ne Win's regime, though China still supports communist guerrillas opposing Ne Win.

Now that the Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict appears to have reached a deadlock, observers said China would be interested in Burma's opinion, as President U Ne Win was the first foreign head of state to visit China's protege Cambodia after the Khmer Rouge took Phnom Penh.

Relations with Nepal are a key element in China's policy towards the Indian subcontinent. King Birendra of Nepal paid a successful second visit to China in 1976 and became the first foreign head of state to visit Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, since Chinese troops took it over in 1951.

China's economic aid to Nepal is considerable, coming only after India's. Most aid has been in roadbuilding. Teng Hsiao-ping's talks during his brief stay in Kathmandu are expected to further cooperation between the two countries. The choice of Rangoon and Kathmandu for China's first big diplomatic venture under its new leadership emphasizes the Chinese Government's desire to strengthen alliances with its close neighbors and in two areas where China fears more than ever a growth of Soviet influence, observers noted.

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FRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CANTON TROUPE'S VISIT TO BURMA IN RETROSPECT

OW260816Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[NCNA feature by Wang Hsiu-keng: "Visit of Chinese Troupe Enhances Sino-Burmese Friendship"]

[Text] Rangoon, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Canton song and dance troupe of China visited Burma from last December 9 to 28. The cordial reception accorded by Burmese friends and their sincere cooperation filled the Chinese visitors with the warmth of fraternal friendship, referred to here usually as "paukphaw" affection.

The friendship between the Chinese and Burmese people could be dated back to the beginning of the 9th century when a 35-member band of ancient Burma, carrying 12 kinds of music instruments, came to Chang An, capital of China in the Tang Dynasty (618 A.D-907 A.D) and gave excellent dance and music performances. Since then, especially after the liberation of China and the independence of Burma, the cultural interflow between the two peoples became more and more frequent.

Daw Aye Aye and Daw San Nu, teachers of the Burmese state ensemble, learned Chinese dances in Peking from 1954 to 1955 and established sisterly friendship with their Chinese teachers. The very night after the arrival of the Chinese troupe here, Daw Aye Aye called on her Chinese friends in a theater. Your arrival, she said, reminded me of my Chinese teachers and the days when I studied in Peking. One evening she brought with her the treasured album of her photos taken in Peking and showed it to the Chinese guests. She could still remember the names of all her Chinese teachers and asked how they were. She acquainted the Chinese friends with the Burmese stage and helped the Chinese announcer with her script.

Daw San Nu and other Burmese friends taught the Chinese artists Burmese dances, coming to the theatre early in the morning. They explained every movement of the dances and gave demonstrations over and over again. The close cooperation and hard work of the Chinese and Burmese artists bore fruits. The Chinese artists received warm applause after their Burmese dances. Daw San Nu embraced the Chinese dancers, calling their performances "Marvellous! Magnificent!" When the Chinese artists thanked her, she said, "I ought to teach you Burmese dances just as the Chinese teachers taught me Chinese dances." She performed part of the Sinkiang dance "Grape Picking", to the oral accompaniment of Chinese artists.

Burmese friends in the art and literature circles cherished memories of the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung and the respected and beloved Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. On several occasions Daw Aye Aye told Chinese friends about one of the most unforgettable events of her life--the performance of Burmese dances before Chairman Mao and Premier Chou in Chungnanhai in 1960. She recounted with deep emotion how she presented a bouquet to Chairman Mao before the performance and how the chairman shook hands with her. "I was deeply grieved by the sad news of the passing away of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. I will always cherish the memories of them."

When the Chinese song and dance troupe visited the Rangoon fine arts school, a teacher took out from a cupboard a painting on silk showing Chairman Mao and Premier Chou receiving Chinese labour models. He told the Chinese visitors: "I drew this when I was studying in China and it is my most precious souvenir."

In memory of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, he had a photo taken with the Chinese visitors with him carrying the picture.

The Burmese Government highly appreciated the friendly visit of the Canton song and dance troupe. To express his warm welcome, Burmese Cultural Minister U Aye Maung received the leaders and principal artists of the troupe the day after its arrival in Rangoon. He attended the premiere of the troupe, presented a basket of flowers and had a photograph taken with the Chinese artists. U Maung Sein, deputy director of the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture, who had visited China, accompanied the troupe in its performance tour in Burma. He had only 4 or 5 hours sleep a day because he was busy arranging the itinerary and accommodation for the Chinese guests. But he was always in high spirits and could remember the names of many Chinese artists after several days. When he was praised for his good memory, he said that he simply wanted to take good care of the Chinese guests.

The performances given by the Canton song and dance troupe in Burma, vividly reflecting the flourishing condition of Chinese art and culture after the smashing of the "gang of four", were warmly received by the Burmese audiences. A Burmese artist said that the most remarkable characteristic of the troupe's performances was "an artistic presentation of reality. Such art is full of vitality. After seeing the performances we became familiar with China as if we had been there." Commenting on the folk music played by the troupe, a Mandalay musician said: "Your folk music has national characteristics and attains international level. The performances have provided us with valuable experience in preserving and developing folk music."

One evening a Burmese friend came backstage after the performance to express thanks to the Chinese artist Teng Yun for her successful singing of the "Song of Burmese-Chinese Friendship". He was U Kyi Tha, composer of the song. Thanks to the common efforts of the leaders of the two countries, economic cooperation and cultural exchanges between the two countries developed rapidly in the early 1960s. The friendship between the two countries and people developed to a new stage at the beginning of 1961 when the respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai led a Chinese delegation to visit Burma. Inspired by the profound "paukphaw" friendship, the young Burmese composer set the "Song of Burmese-Chinese Friendship" to music. He said to Teng Yun: "The way you sang with sincere feelings is very moving." Teng Yun replied, "Thank you for your song which expresses the desire of our two people to live in friendship from generation to generation." To mark this unforgettable meeting, he presented his newly composed song to Teng Yun. The Burmese composer and Chinese singer expressed their determination to make contributions to Sino-Burmese friendship.

Just as said in the "Song of Burmese-Chinese Friendship", the Chinese and Burmese people were "paukphaw" (brothers) since ancient times, uniting shoulder to shoulder. They defend the five principles of peaceful coexistence amidst the full blossom of the flower of friendship in peace. The song concludes with the wish for lasting friendship between Burma and China and for greater flourishing of Burmese and Chinese cultures.

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PEOPLE'S DAILY PRAISES CAMBODIAN ARMY SONG

HK251415Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 16 Jan 78 p 6 BK

[Editor's Note to a Cambodian song entitled "Long Live the Heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army"]

[Text] This 17 January will be the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army. In the past 10 years, under the guidance of the glorious Cambodian Communist Party, this army was born, developed and strengthened in the flames of struggle. It has rendered magnificent contributions to the victory of the revolution, liberation of the people and the defense and building of the motherland. The Cambodian people have boundless love and wholehearted support for it. "Long Live the Heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army" is a song which the Cambodian people sing in praise of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army.

SOUTH ASIA

PRC TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO BANGLADESH

Signs Trade Protocol 24 Jan

OW251234Y Peking NONA in English 1212 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A trade protocol between the Chinese and Bangladesh governments was signed here yesterday. The document was signed by Cheng To-pin, leader of the Chinese Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and Matiur Rahman, leader of the Bangladesh Government trade delegation and secretary of the Ministry of Commerce. Present at the signing ceremony was Aminul Haque, joint secretary of the Ministry of Commerce. Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Chuang Yen was also present.

A press released issued by the Commerce Ministry of Bangladesh after the signing ceremony says, "With the signing of this protocol, existing trade between Bangladesh and China will develop further."

Departs 25 Jan

OW251716Y Peking NONA in English 1609 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Cheng To-pin, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here today, after concluding a friendly visit to Bangladesh.

During the visit, the delegation held talks with a Bangladesh Government trade delegation on further promotion of trade relations between the two countries. The Chinese delegation on separate occasions called on Safiul Azam, member of the Council of Advisers to President in charge of the Ministry of Jute; Mohammed Saifur Rahman, member of the Council of Advisers to President in charge of the Ministry of Commerce; and Jamaluddin Ahmed, member of the Council of Advisers to President in charge of the Ministry of Industry. They had friendly conversations.

On January 22, a reception was held by Bangladesh-China Friendship Society to welcome the Chinese delegation. At the reception, President of the Society Mirza Ghulam Hafiz and leader of the Chinese delegation Cheng To-pin highly praised the growing friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

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On the evening of January 24, Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Chuang Yen gave a reception for the departure of the Chinese delegation.

INDIAN AMBASSADOR GIVES BANQUET TO MARK REPUBLIC DAY

OW251656Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Indian Ambassador to China K.R. Narayanan gave a banquet here this evening to mark the Republic Day of India. Among the guests at the banquet were Chiang I-chen, minister of public health, Chung Hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade, Chou Wei-chih, vice-minister of culture, and Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

RECENT STRIKES IN INDIA REPORTED

OW250912Y Peking NCNA in English 0809 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Some 7 million workers in Maharashtra State of India staged a 24-hour strike yesterday in support of the strike by state and local government employees, which had lasted 42 days for higher wages, according to a New Delhi report quoting foreign news agencies.

The strike in solidarity with the government workers almost totally crippled the industry, commerce and traffic in Bombay City, capital of the state and one of the largest industrial centres in India. A nationwide strike was also staged yesterday by journalists and press workers in protest against the refusal by newspaper proprietors to continue the talks on wage increases. No newspapers are expected to appear today.

EUROPE

FRENCH PREMIER BARRE, PARTY ARRIVES PARIS 25 JAN

OW251244Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Paris, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA) --French Premier and Mme Raymond Barre returned here from Shanghai by special plane this morning after a 5-day official visit to China. They were warmly welcomed at the airport by Minister of the Privy Seal and Justice Alain Peyrefitte who temporarily took charge of the premier's duty during his absence, and Minister of the Interior Christian Bonnet. Present also were Yu Meng-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in France, and other officials of the embassy.

French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, Minister of Foreign Trade Andre Rossi, and other members of the French delegation also returned by the same plane.

At the airport, Raymond Barre expressed satisfaction with his China visit. He said, "We appreciate the kind reception given by the Chinese Government and people. I had profound and amicable talks with Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairman Teng and Vice-Premier Ku Mu. These conversations have reinforced our friendly relations. We are awaiting here in Paris the visit of Ku Mu and Chairman Hua."

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Results of Visit

250926Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0838 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, Jan 25 (AFP)--China will deliver samples of crude oil to France aiming at exporting limited quantities later, sources close to the recent French delegation reported. This delegation, led by French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, left China yesterday after an official 5-day visit.

The oil samples will be tested in a French refinery and Chinese oil exports to France could reach 500,000 to 1 million tonnes a year, the sources said.

In spite of China's numerous requests for information and technical data, Mr Barre's visit and talks with Chinese leaders brought no big contracts. Meanwhile, the Chinese Government reiterated its position towards French products giving them priority when competitive both feasibility and price wise. Businessmen accompanying the French prime minister said China had stepped up its quality requirements, especially for high-technology items but also for routine machinery and equipment to be purchased. The Chinese have been testing Berliet vehicles for some time now both in the laboratory and on the track before deciding whether to discuss the deal further.

The French businessmen made contacts in railway equipment and in nuclear and thermal power stations but no firm orders were placed.

Main contributions towards Franco-Chinese cooperation were in research. Trade will have to be discussed in future follow-up visits. Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu, who accompanied Mr Barre on his tour of the provinces is to visit France. A Chinese energy team is also to visit France in February. Meanwhile, the French secretary of state for telecommunications will visit China with several businessmen in this field and a French railway team will visit China in the spring. This team will follow-up after the first big French railway delegation visited China at the end of last year.

LI HSIEN-NIEN ATTENDS PEKING RECEPTION HONORING ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

0W251818Y Peking NCNA in English 1745 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Romania Friendship Association gave a reception at the Great Hall of the People this evening to celebrate the 60th birthday of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Attending were Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier, Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and others.

Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu and his wife, embassy officials and their wives, Romanian experts and students in Peking and other Romanian comrades attended.

Wang Ping-ran, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, officiated at the reception. In his speech Wang Ping-ran said: "We are very happy to celebrate Comrade Ceausescu's 60th birthday together with the Romanian comrades at this joyous gathering."

"Comrade Ceausescu is an outstanding protagonist in Romania's political arena. He plunged himself into the revolutionary cause of winning the freedom and liberation of Romania as a teenager and has devoted 45 years to Romania's proletarian revolutionary cause. Comrade Ceausescu has led the Romanian Communist Party and the entire Romanian people in a valiant struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, firmly oppose imperialism and hegemonism and adhere to the principle of building their country independently and through diligence, culminating in splendid achievements in the cause of building socialism. The Chinese people rejoice heartily over every victory the fraternal Romanian people have won under the leadership of Comrade Ceausescu."

Speaking of the Sino-Romanian friendship, Wang Ping-nan said: "It is the common desire of the Chinese and Romanian people to further develop the Sino-Romanian relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

In conclusion, Wang Ping-nan said: "We sincerely wish Comrade Ceausescu good health and long life. We believe that under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, the industrious, talented and courageous Romanian people will surely fulfill with flying colours the tasks set by the 11th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and its national conference and bring greater prosperity to their socialist motherland."

In reply, Ambassador Gavrilescu said: To the Romanian people, the celebration of the 60th birthday of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the 45th anniversary of the beginning of his revolutionary activities is of profound significance. He pointed out that every great victory won by the Romanian people and every major revolutionary change that has taken place in the political, economic and social fields have always been associated with the name of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces.

The ambassador spoke of the role Comrade Ceausescu has played in leading the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people in carrying out the socialist construction and strengthening the building of the party and enhancing its leading role, in strengthening the building of national defence and setting up an all-people defence system, in formulating and implementing Romania's foreign policy and in enhancing the relations with other countries and establishing the new international political and economic orders, and in joining the people of various countries of the world in the struggle against imperialism and old and neocolonialism.

Speaking of Romania-China relations, Ambassador Gavrilescu said: The leaders of our two parties and two countries have always attached much importance to constantly developing and diversifying the fraternal friendship, cooperation and militant unity between the two parties, the two countries and two peoples of Romania and China. The exchange of letters between Comrade Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has once again illustrated their determination to adopt measures to further reinforce the relations between Romania and China.

The ambassador expressed heartfelt thanks to the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Romania Friendship Association for holding the reception in celebration of Comrade Ceausescu's birthday.

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More than 300 Chinese and Romanian comrades gathered together at this evening's reception. They conversed happily about the daily developing revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania. Toasts were drunk to the health and long life of Comrade Ceausescu, the great leader of the Romanian people and true friend of the Chinese people.

Also present at the reception were Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, Yang Yung, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Li I-mang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, Liao Ching-tan, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, Wang Lan-hai, vice-minister of culture, Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

HUANG HUA HOLDS TALKS WITH BURUNDI FOREIGN MINISTER

OW251708Y Peking NCNA in English 1523 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, held talks here this afternoon with Albert Muganga, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Burundi.

Taking part in the talks on the Burundi side were Commandant Cyprien Niyungeko, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and director of the Engineer Corps of the Armed Forces; Edouard Niyongabo, director general in the Ministry of Agriculture, Stock Breeding and Rural Development; Alphonse Kadege, counsellor to the office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Joseph Ntakabanyura, director of economic cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; and Egide Nkuriyingoma, director of political affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Burundi Ambassador to China Simeon Sibomana and Counsellor of the Burundi Embassy here Hypax Nsabimana attended the talks.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; Ho Kung-kai, departmental director, and Lo Hsu and Fu Shun-ho, deputy departmental directors, of the Foreign Ministry; and Liu Ho-lin, deputy departmental director of the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

Hosts, Addresses Banquet

OW251910Y Peking NCNA in English 1813 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Albert Muganga of the Republic of Burundi and his party.

Burundi Ambassador to China Simeon Sibomana, Mrs. Sibomana and diplomatic officials of the Burundi Embassy here were among the guests.

Present on the occasion were Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; Cheng Pei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Hsiao Peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

Minister Huang Hua and Minister Muganga spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Minister Huang Hua praised the Burundi people as having a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism and the Republic of Burundi as a country full of vigour on the African Continent. "Under the leadership of President Bagaza," the Chinese minister said, "the Burundi Government and people have persevered in safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of their country and made unremitting efforts to strengthen national unity and develop the national economy and achieved gratifying results." "The Burundi Government has repeatedly exposed and denounced the schemes of the big powers outside Africa to split Africa, supported the just struggle of African countries in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, racism and Zionism and for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty, thereby making useful contributions to the Third World's cause of unity against hegemonism."

Referring to the situation in Africa, Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: "Recently leaders of many African countries have strongly condemned the fierce rivalry in Africa between the two superpowers. Just as President Bagaza stated, the struggle for influence by the big powers on the African Continent is a menace to the stability of African countries and the security of the peoples there. At present, the two superpowers' contention in the Horn of Africa has intensified the tension there. Especially that superpower which is flaunting the sign-board of socialism is airlifting large quantities of personnel and arms to that area in an attempt to provoke a war on an even larger scale and create greater disturbance so as to fish in the troubled waters. Its aim is to control the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea Straits and complete its strategic deployment for seizing the oil resources there and carrying out its further expansion in Africa and its contention for world hegemony."

He emphatically stated: "Such vicious activities of the social-imperialists are arousing even higher vigilance and daily growing resistance from the African countries and peoples. The great African people are not to be humiliated. African affairs can only be solved in a friendly manner by African countries and peoples themselves through peaceful consultations in accordance with the charter of the Organization of African Unity; the brutal interference from the superpowers is absolutely not permissible."

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: "China and Burundi are developing countries belonging to the Third World. We suffered the similar miseries in history. Today, we are facing the same task of fighting against imperialism and hegemony and building our respective countries. Developing the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries are in conformity with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and also beneficial to the Third World's cause of unity against hegemonism."

In his speech, Minister Muganga conveyed President Bagaza's friendly salutations to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and best wishes of the people of Burundi to the Chinese people.

He praised the Chinese people for the achievements they had made in building their motherland under the leadership of Chairman Hua, Chairman Mao's worthy successor. These multiple victories you have won, he said, "have dealt a blow to the colonialist forces and encouraged the fighters for the freedom, independence and dignity of the peoples." "The exceptional results registered by the new China in her economic, social and cultural development are a source of inspiration to the countries of the Third World which desire to build a national economy by relying on their own forces."

The minister pointed out that "reinforcing the national unity and development aimed at assuring the flourishing of the Burundi people in all fields" is the objective set by the Second Republic which came into being in 1976.

He said: "The Sino-Burundi cooperation has given us much satisfaction because it is sincere, just and realistic. It proceeds in the best conditions and mutual respect for our sovereignty, to the mutual benefit of our peoples." "We are happy with the harmonious progress of our cooperation and aspire that it will develop in the future so that the friendly relations that exist between our two countries and our two peoples would be strengthened."

On the international situation, Minister Muganga said: "The establishment of a new international economic order, an aspiration of the developing countries, has fallen short of the desired progress. The primary materials of the poor countries have not seen improvement in the world market, while the prices of the manufactured products of the rich countries have not ceased to rise.

"In the political field, the original sources of tension persist, whereas new ones are kindled, fed on foreign interference. The Republic of Burundi has always supported the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East; this peace cannot be obtained unless through the total liberation of the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

"Likewise, we hope that peace will be reestablished in Indochina, a region which long suffered imperialist aggression.

"In Africa, the question of the liberation of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa is a preoccupation of the Africans and the other peoples who desire peace and justice. The question of the Western Sahara should find an equitable solution in the interests of the Sahara people. We also maintain that the tension which is reigning in the Horn of Africa can resolve itself in peaceful ways, in conformity with the African wisdom and without the intervention from foreign powers. In his new year's message, President Bagaza rightly said: 'In the struggle for influence, to which the powers have given themselves up on our continent, we have witnessed with indignation the attempts at the destabilization of our institutions and menaces to the peace and security of our peoples.'"

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

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GABONESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR 23 JAN

OW251702Y Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 25, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Gabonese President El-Hadj Omar Bongo received and had a friendly conversation with Chinese Ambassador Liu Ying-hsien at the presidential palace on January 21, according to a report from Libreville.

TOGOLESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES SHANGHAI FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW251516Y Peking NCNA in English 1504 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Lome, January 24, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema received this morning all members of the Shanghai friendship delegation led by Yang Kai, vice-president of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, in Pya, his native town, and had a friendly conversation with them.

President Eyadema asked Yang Kai to convey his regards to the leaders of the Chinese Government and the responsible members of the Shanghai Municipality.

Referring to the international situation, President Eyadema said: "We appreciate the theory on the differentiation of the three worlds. Togo and China are Third World countries. The Third World countries should unite to safeguard their national sovereignty and struggle against imperialism."

Yang Kai expressed sincere thanks for the warm and friendly reception accorded the delegation during their visit and conveyed the regards of the responsible members of the Shanghai Municipality and citizens of Shanghai to the Togolese president.

Djafalo, commander of the Togolese National Gendarmerie; Yaya Malou, member of the Political Bureau of the Rally of the Togolese People; Yas Amegie, chief of the region of Lama-Kara; and Chinese diplomats in Togo were present on the occasion.

The Shanghai friendship delegation arrived here on January 9 for a friendly visit to Togo at the invitation of the Municipal Council of Kara, capital of the Lama-Kara Administrative Region in Togo.

The delegation was met at the airport by Mayor Fourn Elom Kokou of Lome and Chinese Ambassador to Togo Yueh Hsin.

BRIEFS

SUNG CHING-LING MEETS AMERICAN--Peking, Jan 19--Sung Ching-ling, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and gave a dinner at her residence here for Madame Welthy Fisher, an American friend, and her Canadian assistant Miss Sally Swenson this evening. Vice-Chairman Sung Ching-ling had a friendly conversation with them. Madame Fisher and her assistant arrived here on January 17 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1747 GMT 19 Jan 78 OW]

METEOROLOGICAL DELEGATION--Peking, Jan 23--A Chinese meteorological delegation led by Tsou Ching-meng, leading member of the Central Meteorological Bureau, left here by air today for a friendly visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. It was seen off at the airport by Wu Hsueh-i, leading member of the Central Meteorological Bureau, and Mitsuro Donowaki, minister of the Japanese Embassy here. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW]

KYODO: MING PAO SAYS LI HSIEN-NIEN LIKELY PREMIER

OW251219Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, Jan 25 KYODO--Li Hsien-nien, Chinese party vice chairman, is most likely to be elected China's new premier, the Chinese language MING PAO newspaper said Wednesday. The paper, quoting one of its readers just back from Peking, said Li's election would come at the Fifth National People's Congress (parliament) expected to be convened next month.

There has been general speculation in Hong Kong that Ten Hsiao-ping, now reinstated as party vice chairman, might assume the premiership--a post concurrently held by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. But according to the MING PAO reader, who said he had met ranking Chinese officials in Peking, Teng is now resolved to devote himself to the task of supervising the country's development efforts in science and technology, the paper said. The reader, who remained anonymous, told the paper that Teng's aspiration is unanimously supported by party and government leaders in Peking.

The reader quoted Peking officials as telling him that the post of premier would most likely go to Vice Chairman Li.

He also quoted party leaders and Peking citizens as saying that the National People's Congress could be convened in mid-February. They told him the post of head of state would be restored under a new constitution to be adopted by the congress. The MING PAO said rumors circulated in Peking that Chairman Hua would probably assume the post.

The paper added both Teng and Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying had turned down Hua's personal plea to become head of state.

TANJUG SPECULATES ON NEW CONSTITUTION TO BE ADOPTED

ID251400Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Peking, Jan. 25, (TANJUG)--The new Chinese Constitution, to be promulgated by the First National Peoples Congress (parliament), does not re-introduce the office of president [of] the republic, it has been learned from well-informed Chinese quarters here in Peking.

Parliament is to meet, the same quarters reports shortly after the celebration of the Chinese new year, meaning most likely in the middle of February.

The new constitution is to replace the constitution adopted by the fourth parliament in January 1975. That constitution was presented to the People's Congress by Chang Chun-chiao, one of the "gang of four".

The office of president was introduced by the first Chinese Constitution in 1954. However, it was abolished during the Cultural Revolution and later again after the ouster of then president, Liu Shao-chi.

After that, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress acted as head of state, in particular in foreign affairs. The new Chinese Constitution, it has been learned, will probably retain this principle.

No particularly great changes are to be expected in the Chinese Constitution, well-informed quarters report.

Some principles will nevertheless be made more explicit and brought into line better with current policies. Changes anticipated include the re-introduction of the secret ballot in elections for delegates and people's representatives. A like change has been introduced in the party with its new party statute, adopted at the 11th congress in August of last year.

STATE COUNCIL OFFICE DISCUSSES YOUTH IN COUNTRYSIDE

OW260259Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0306 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 24 January 1978--The State Council's office of the leading group in charge of helping educated young people settle in the countryside recently held a discussion meeting in Peking. Attending the meeting were leading members of the offices in charge of the work concerning these young people in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The preparatory work for this year's national conference on the settlement of educated youth in rural and mountainous areas was discussed. The comrades attending the meeting pledged to take exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, do a still better job in helping educated youth settle in the countryside and train these people as a mighty force for building a powerful, modern socialist nation. Wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have shown great concern for this meeting. In the afternoon of 12 January, Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee cordially received all the comrades attending the meeting and had a group picture taken with them, thus giving the comrades great encouragement. During the meeting, leading comrades of the State Council occasionally heard briefings on the meeting and issued important instructions.

The comrades attending the meeting held that: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, tremendous achievements have been attained in helping educated youth settle in the countryside. In the past 10 years and more, over 16 million educated, urban youth in China have settled in the countryside. To meet the motherland's construction needs, some are now working on the fronts of industry and communications, finance and trade and culture and education and in various other fields. At present, there are still close to 10 million educated youth working on the forefront of agriculture. They have become a major force in the development of modern agriculture. When the "gang of four" were rampant, the educated youth settling in the countryside took Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon, resolutely resisted and struggled against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by the "gang of four" and actively engaged in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country. A large number of advanced collectives and individuals emerged.

Many facts prove that helping educated youth settle in the countryside is a major task in developing China's socialist revolution and construction. Doing a good job in this regard has far-reaching significance for guiding these young people onto the road of worker-peasant integration, training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, accelerating modernization of agriculture, building a new socialist countryside, making a clean break with outmoded traditional concepts and fostering a new socialist style.

But, in order to promote their counterrevolutionary political program and usurp party and state leadership, the vicious "gang of four" hoisted the banners of "showing concern for young people" and "supporting newborn things" and adopted despicable means to spread all kinds of counterrevolutionary fallacies, tamper with the correct orientation for helping educated youth settle in the countryside and undermine the line, principles and policies formulated by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee on helping these young people settle in the countryside.

With vicious motives, they incited the educated youth to "kick aside the party committees in order to make revolution" and encouraged them to "become bristly and dare to go against the tide no matter what happens." Renegade Chiang Ching praised counter-revolutionary element Chang Tieh-sheng as "terrific" in "daring to go against the tide." She also dispatched one of her confidants to the "vast and resourceful" commune in Honan Province to relay her sinister letters to the educated youth settling there and to incite them to direct their spearhead of attack at the leading comrades from the central to the local levels.

The comrades attending the meeting pointed out: Helping the educated youth settle in the countryside is an important road pointed out by Chairman Mao for integrating the educated youth with the workers and peasants.

However, the "gang of four" dished out reactionary fallacies about "new changes in class relations," smeared veteran workers as "people with vested interests" and said that poor and lower-middle peasants are "conservative and backward" and poor and lower-middle peasants lag behind ideologically in making socialist revolution. They prevented the educated youth from taking the road of worker-peasant integration and opposed Chairman Mao's glorious instruction, "it is very necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be reeducated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," in a vain attempt to guide the educated youth onto the wrong path of divorcing themselves from and opposing the workers and peasants.

The meeting held: China has entered a new stage of development in promoting socialist revolution and construction. Doing a good job in helping educated youth settle in the countryside is a glorious task. We must further implement Chairman Hua's important instructions issued in his report to the 11th National CCP Congress on educated youth settling in the countryside and adhere to the correct orientation in helping these people settle there. We must firmly grasp exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, thoroughly settle accounts with the gang for their towering crimes in undermining the work on helping educated youth settle in the countryside and set right those things they turned upside down with regard to right and wrong on the question of political line. It is essential to strengthen the party leadership over the work on helping educated youth settle in the countryside and list this work as a major item on the agendas of party committees at all levels. We must unify our thinking and plans, sum up our experience and enthusiastically carry out this work well. It is essential to adopt effective measures for solving various problems on educated youth settling in the countryside in an overall manner and according to the specific conditions in individual units and areas. We must organize the educated youth to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, raise their educational levels and acquire technical knowledge. We must also encourage them to set lofty aspirations, take root in the countryside in order to make revolution there, shoulder heavy responsibilities in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and contribute to modernizing agriculture and building a new socialist countryside.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's Article

OW260245Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "Persist in the Correct Orientation of Educated Young People Going to the Countryside--date not given]

[Text] In his political report to the 11th National CCP Congress, our wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out: "Our educated young people are like the sun at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, and have the added advantage of schooling.

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"We should train them into a fresh force for building a powerful and modern socialist country. 'It is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be reeducated by the poor and lower-middle peasants.' This directive of Chairman Mao's must be steadfastly carried out and problems arising from its actual implementation must be effectively tackled in accordance with the principle of 'basing solutions on overall considerations.'"

This instruction of Chairman Hua's summarizes the special characteristics of the educated young people and directs us to persist in the general orientation of educated young people going to the countryside. It shows that the party and people have full confidence in and earnest expectations for them. Party committees and government and CYL organizations at all levels as well as departments concerned must conscientiously carry out this instruction, continue to properly carry out the work in behalf of educated young people going to the countryside and give full play to their role as a new force in socialist revolution and construction.

In the past decade or so, especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, large numbers of educated young people have actively responded to the call of our great leader Chairman Mao by going to the countryside one group after another to be reeducated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. In this way, they have taken the road of integrating with the workers and peasants.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always been the dominant one on the educated young people's front. The orientation of the educated young people going to the countryside is entirely correct, and tremendous achievements have been scored in this regard.

Chairman Hua pointed out that problems in practical work should be solved in accordance with the principle of basing solutions on overall considerations. This primarily refers to the interference and sabotage by the gang of four in the work concerning educated young people. To carry out the work of encouraging educated young people to go to the countryside, we must proceed from the actual conditions on the educated young people's front and thoroughly settle accounts with the gang of four for their crimes in interfering with and sabotaging this work in the third campaign against the gang.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, our country has entered a new historical period of development. We must make great efforts to carry out our work in various fields at high speed. It is also necessary for all fronts to absorb new blood. Therefore, some of the educated young people, who have settled in the countryside will go to schools of higher learning for further education or return to the cities to take up industrial, commercial or other jobs. However, the majority of the educated young people will have to remain in the countryside to participate in the work of building a new socialist countryside.

Whether they enter schools of higher learning, join the army, serve as workers or remain in the countryside, they do so to meet the needs of socialist revolution and construction. Such matters should be settled in accordance with the principle of basing solutions on overall considerations. We must also educate the young people to adopt a correct attitude in this regard.

We must show concern for all the rusticated young people politically, ideologically and in their daily life. We must create conditions for them to be tempered and play their role in the three great revolutionary movements.

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It is necessary to take a serious stand against those criminal activities directed at persecuting rusticated young people.

In order to sum up the experiences of the rusticated young people in the past decade or so, solve problems in this regard and promote the development of this new socialist thing, the State Council has decided to hold a national conference this year on the work of educated young people who have settled in the countryside.

We must realize that it is a deepgoing socialist revolution for educated young people to go to the countryside, that it involves tens of thousands of families and that it has a great deal to do with our work in various fields. Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over this work and include it on their important agendas. The party, the government, the army, the people, the cultural and educational organisations and all trades and professions must enthusiastically support this work.

The educated young people who have settled in the countryside must go all out, play an active part in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside and make outstanding achievements to greet the opening of the national conference of educated young people who have settled in the countryside.

EDUCATION MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR OF KEY SCHOOLS PROGRAM

OW260856Y Peking NCNA in English 0729 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Education recently issued a circular on a tentative programme for running key primary and middle schools throughout the country. It was ratified by the State Council.

The circular points out: The basis for doing a good job of the revolution in education is primary and middle schools. [as received] At present, it is of great importance to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions on running key middle schools well, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's call to do a good job in the revolution in education and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping's instructions on running a number of key schools well and effectively, so as to improve the quality of education and deepen the revolution in education in primary and middle schools.

The circular urges the departments of education in the provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the ministries and commissions under the State Council to earnestly sum up experience in the revolution in education both positive and negative over the past 28 years and then map out plans, for their localities, to develop and run well key primary and middle schools. In the first half of this year, the localities should strengthen the leadership of the designated key primary and middle schools, strengthen the teaching staff, and give necessary financial help for such things as reference books and other teaching aids.

The circular says that the needs of both town and country should be taken into consideration. Some of these key schools should be in towns while others should be in the countryside.

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In the key schools run by industrial, transport and communications enterprises such as petroleum, metallurgy, coal and geology departments, teaching stress may be put on the basic knowledge related to these subjects and, young students are to be urged to do a certain amount of productive labour in these trades so as to help train professionals in these industrial departments.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE FARM WORK CLOSES

OW261050Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1810 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 January 1978--The National Conference on State Farm Work which was called by the State Council ended in Peking on 25 January. This was a mobilization as well as oath-taking conference to foster great and lofty aspirations and bring about a great leap forward in state farm work. It will have far-reaching significance on the development of state farms in China.

The wise leader Chairman Hua wrote an inscription for the state farms: "The state farms, which have great potentialities, must be run well." Chairman Hua's inscription gave the correct orientation for making the conference a success and doing a good job in running state farms.

Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping and Wang Tung-hsing, as well as other party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao and Chen Mu-hua, received all of the delegates attending the conference and had a group picture taken with them.

Attending the conference were Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Yu Chiu-li and Chen Yung-kuei, members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Council; and Wang Chen, vice premier of the State Council. Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien delivered an important speech and Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li made a concluding report.

The conference studied the question of how to tap the potentials and thus, accelerate the development of state farms. The conference decided that in strengthening the leadership over state farms, it is necessary to make greater efforts in running the state farms in Heilungkiang and to fight a major campaign to reclaim the great northern wilderness in order to increase the per-mou crop yield of state farms there and carry out land reclamation on a wider scale. At the same time, it is necessary to actively support the production and construction of other reclamation areas and accelerate the pace of their development in order to build state farms into a base for providing marketable grain, industrial raw materials, nonstaple food for cities, and export commodities within a short period of time. The conference pointed out that this is a glorious fighting task for all staff, workers and their dependents of the state farms.

At the conference, land reclamation fighters from various parts of the country studied two brilliant documents by Chairman Mao--"China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization"--and the inscription and a series of important instructions by Chairman Hua on the work of the farms, as well as exchanged experiences on their work. Delegates attending the conference examined contradictions, looked for shortcomings and learned from the advanced and engaged in enthusiastic discussions on the questions of whether it is necessary for state farms to make a leap forward, whether it is possible to make the leap forward and how to achieve the leap forward. The 1978-85 plan for a leap forward adopted by the conference encourages people and contains realistic measures.

Delegates attending the conference unanimously held that achieving a great leap forward in state farms is an urgent and necessary task, and brooks no delay. This is dictated by the developing revolutionary situation and by the need to be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people, and is an ardent hope of the party and the people. In the struggle for speedy development of agriculture, state farms which are owned by all of the people, shoulder a heavy responsibility, should step to the forefront and distinguish themselves in solving difficult problems by playing the role of a shock force. They said: The state farms in our country have been founded and developed under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Now, we have accumulated rich experience in running farms and trained a 5 million strong army of agricultural workers consisting of demobilized army men, poor and lower-middle peasants and educated youths. There have been a number of advanced and outstanding models in continuously producing high-yield crops as a result of running farms on a larger scale, having a high level of mechanization and having more abundant natural resources. These advanced models demonstrate that state farms have favorable conditions, great potentials and broad prospects for development. However, due to the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four" in past years, state farms have not played a proper role and their potentials have not been fully tapped. Some state farms are still facing problems of slow development, low production and large deficits. With the smashing of the "gang of four", a big obstacle to developing production has been eliminated. The socialist enthusiasm of the staff and workers has risen to an all-time-high. The conditions for making a great leap forward in state farms are ripe. We must foster great and lofty aspirations so as to bring about a great leap forward in the state farms.

What should be done to bring about a great leap forward in state farms? First, we must revolutionize people's thinking; second, we must push mechanization; and third, we must implement scientific farming. The conference pointed out: To revolutionize people's thinking, it is necessary to learn from Tachai and Taching in an honest and down-to-the-earth manner. It is necessary to inherit and carry forward the Nanniwan spirit on the agricultural reclamation front--AMPLE FOOD AND CLOTHING BY WORK WITH OUR OWN HANDS. With this spirit, we will achieve the great leap forward when the conditions exist and when the conditions do not exist we will go ahead and create them.

The conference pointed out: In order to do a good job in running state farms, it is necessary to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four." Their interference and sabotage have done grave harm to state farms. They attacked many veteran cadres as "capitalist roaders." Chang Chun-chiao even nonsensically said: "The state farms should not be afraid of deficit. It is a merit of being owned by all of people." "So long as state farms grasp class struggle well, it doesn't matter if there is no harvest." Thus, they confounded black with white and right with wrong and seriously dampened the enthusiasm of the staff and workers. We must thoroughly carry out the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and completely eliminate their pernicious influence. At the same time, we must mobilize the masses to deal blows at the class enemy's sabotage and the capitalist forces' activities of embezzlement, theft and speculation. On this basis, we must make earnest efforts to consolidate the leading groups, the ranks of workers and the management of enterprises. In particular, we must consolidate the leading groups. The secretaries and directors of state farms must be professionals--be both Red and expert--and dare to go all out for production, to make a profit and show concern for the workers in the political and ideological aspects as well as in their daily lives.

When the leading groups are in good order, there is the hope for state farms to make a great leap forward.

The conference stressed: State farms should be run by the whole party. Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership, and truly pay attention to the work of state farms. All trades and professions must also support the work on state farms.

How the war drums for the great leap forward are beating!

All localities must rapidly popularize the guidelines of the conference and conscientiously implement them. The workers and their dependents of the state farms must be mobilized immediately in whipping up an upsurge in carrying out farm preparations and spring plowing, winning initial achievements for the spring and for the whole year, and reporting their outstanding achievements to the party and the people.

KWANGMING DAILY EXAMINES ROLE OF SUPERSTRUCTURE

HK260755Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 17 Jan 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Jao Hsin-chien [7437 2450 1696] and Chen Yung-yuan [7115 3057 3293]:
"Refuting the 'Theory of the Superstructure as the Decisive Factor'"]

[Summary] "Marxism tells us that in the movement of opposites between the productive forces and production relations, between the economic base and the superstructure, the productive forces and the economic base 'GENERALLY PLAY THE PRINCIPAL AND DECISIVE ROLE; WHOEVER DENIES THIS IS NOT A MATERIALIST.' ("On Contradiction") In certain conditions, such aspects as production relations and the superstructure 'IN TURN MANIFEST THEMSELVES IN THE PRINCIPAL AND DECISIVE ROLE.' (Ibid) However, the "gang of four" fundamentally rejected the historical materialist principle that the productive forces and the economic base generally play the principal and decisive role and exaggerated the active role of production relations and the superstructure to the maximum. Chang Chun-chiao said: 'The 800 million people mainly concern themselves with grasping the superstructure.' He denigrated the people's drive to develop the national economy as practicing 'the theory of productive forces' and 'revisionism,' saying that their interest was on 'the superstructure and the revolution in production relations.' According to their logic, the superstructure determines everything. An important fighting task confronting us is to thoroughly criticize the 'theory of the superstructure as the decisive factor' advocated by the 'gang of four' and to restore the true colors of Marxist historical materialism."

Which is the decisive factor, the economic base or the superstructure? Marxism holds that in the unity of opposites between the economic base and the superstructure, the economic base plays the principal and decisive role. This decisive role manifests itself in two ways:

First, the nature of the economic base determines the nature of the superstructure. Engels pointed out: "THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY ALWAYS FORMS THE REAL BASIS, FROM WHICH, IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, THE WHOLE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF LEGAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS OF THE RELIGIOUS, PHILOSOPHICAL AND OTHER IDEAS OF A GIVEN HISTORICAL PERIOD IS TO BE EXPLAINED." Second, changes in the superstructure are determined by changes in the economic base. Even within the same society, partial changes and development in the economic base will cause corresponding changes and development in the superstructure.

The "theory of the superstructure as the decisive factor" advocated by the "gang of four" runs counter to Marxism both in theory and in practice.

Can we say that politics determines economics? No. Chairman Mao pointed out: "ECONOMICS IS THE BASE AND POLITICS IS THE CONCENTRATED EXPRESSION OF ECONOMICS." A given political order must correspond to a given economic base. Here political power serves as a mere means for the furtherance of economic interests.

Liang Hsiao, the mouthpiece of the "gang of four," said: Politics "determines that the nature as well as the direction of development of economic, administrative and technical work." If this is true, what determines the nature of politics? What is the ultimate cause of political struggle?

Liang Hsiao's assertion that politics determines the "direction of economic development" is preposterous to the extreme. The development of an economy is determined by internal objective laws. It can never be dictated by politics. When we say that politics is "the commander," we are saying it in the sense that proletarian politics will correctly and concentratedly reflect the law governing the movement of the socialist economy.

"The 'gang of four' tried to justify the 'theory of the superstructure as the decisive factor' with the fact that the socialist economic base was built and consolidated after the proletariat seized political power. This proved futile. Socialist production relations are established under the condition of dictatorship of the proletariat. What does this tell us? First, it tells us that in capitalist society production relations can no longer keep abreast of the development of the productive forces and socialist revolution is imminent. To make revolution, the proletariat must first seize power and smash the superstructure which protected the capitalist system. This precisely proves that the development of the productive forces in society is prompted by the sharpening of contradictions in capitalist economic relations. In the final analysis, this is still determined by economics."

"Historical materialism maintains that the economic base determines the superstructure. At the same time, it also recognizes that the relative independence of the superstructure can act on the economic base and even play the principal and decisive role under a given historical condition. But first of all we must clarify this 'given historical condition.' Chairman Mao gave us this clear-cut answer long ago: 'WHEN THE SUPERSTRUCTURE (POLITICS, CULTURE, AND SO FORTH) OBSTRUCTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC BASE, POLITICAL AND CULTURAL CHANGES BECOME PRINCIPAL AND DECISIVE.' ("On Contradiction") The 'gang of four' willfully exaggerated this 'given historical condition' as any condition and vaunted that the superstructure determined the economic base under all conditions."

"The 'gang of four' occupied high posts and wielded great political power. But their political power worked in a reactionary direction against economic development. They vainly attempted to use the political power in their hands to 'determine' the objective law of economic development in society. As a result, this political power was ultimately smashed."

The "theory of the superstructure as the decisive factor" advocated by the "gang of four" put special emphasis on "the historical period of socialism." The mass media controlled by the gang ranted: "In the historical period of socialism, the production relations and the superstructure always play the principal role in determining the productive forces and the economic base." Does this "theory" hold water? We think not. [paragraph continues]

Whether the socialist superstructure can promote the development of the socialist economic base depends on whether it can objectively and scientifically reflect the nature and demands of the economic base. If we do things according to the "theory of the superstructure as the decisive factor," how do we explain that socialist society still determinedly maintains the dictatorship of the proletariat and cannot abolish all class dictatorships at once? How do we explain that the state institutions of socialism cannot immediately abolish all economic factors of capitalism by administrative means and therefore abolish all classes and class differences and make the transition to communism? These questions can only be explained by means of the material conditions of society.

"The 'theory of the superstructure as the decisive factor' serves the 'gang of four' in fundamentally changing the socialist nature of the superstructure, undermining the socialist economic base, crushing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

"The 'theory of the superstructure as the decisive factor' is a metaphysical theory of one point. The economic base and the superstructure are a unity of opposites. They are both contradictory and united." The "gang of four" deliberately severed the relationship between the economic base and the superstructure, isolated one aspect of a contradiction and wilfully negated the other aspect. They used the active role of the superstructure to negate the ultimate decisiveness of the economic base upon the superstructure.

"The 'gang of four' viewed politics and economics as well as revolution and production from their bourgeois world outlook. In their eyes, politics is politics and economics is economics. Politics and economics are not connected and cannot transform into one another. In this way, they fundamentally negated the unity of opposites between the two contradictory aspects.

"The 'theory of the superstructure as the decisive factor' is out and out idealism. Basing themselves on this 'theory,' the 'gang of four' believed that they could change the system of ownership by sheer political power even if there was no economic condition. On the question of the transition of the rural people's commune, they ranted that 'transition can be made under whatever economic conditions.' They declared that if we want to restrict bourgeois rights, eliminate the three major differences and ultimately abolish all classes, all we have to do is to grasp well the 'revolution' in the superstructure. There is no need for a material base. Chang Chun-chiao glibly talked about abolishing the 'four everything's'; Yao Wen-yuan put forward the proposition of 'four musts.' In both cases, they purposely avoided the decisive factor--the material condition. In this way, political power and political movement become fundamental things in the course of human history, while the economic base becomes something negative, passive and insignificant. Is this not the most typical example of the idealist concept of history?"

"The 'theory of the superstructure as the decisive factor' is a counterrevolutionary theory. Prompted by this reactionary theory, the 'gang of four' concocted the counter-revolutionary political program which equated veteran cadres with 'democrats' and 'democrats' with 'capitalist roaders,' put forward reactionary slogans for 'thoroughly smashing the judicial and public security organs' and 'ferreting out capitalist roaders in the army,' dished up the 'two assessments' and the reactionary theory of the 'dictatorship of the black line in literature and art,' promoted 'conspiratorial literature and art' and 'innuendo history,' and spread subjective idealism and metaphysics in the ideological sphere. All these were frenzied moves aimed at undermining the socialist revolution in all spheres of the superstructure. These facts fully prove that the 'theory of the superstructure as the decisive factor' is in the service of their ultra-rightist counterrevolutionary political line. [paragraph continues]

"But, contrary to their bourgeois aspirations and deeds, the 'gang of four' simply could not dictate the destiny of China's great socialist cause. The counterrevolutionary superstructure they rigged up ultimately met its doom. History has mercilessly decreed the complete bankruptcy of the 'theory of the superstructure as the decisive factor.'"

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY COMMENTARY ON MILITARY TRAINING

OW260400Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 24 January editorial commentary [pian chi shu ping 4882 6549 6615 6097]: "The Historical Experience of Three Ups and Three Downs in Military Training"--reprinted in 25 January PEOPLE'S DAILY]

[Text] Peking, 25 January 1978--1. In 1964, 1972 and 1975 the whole army launched three upsurges in the mass movement of military training. Due to frenzied sabotage by Lin Biao and later by the "gang of four," the three upsurges were all aborted. This is what people called the three great ups and downs in military training of our army.

These things happened in the past. However, historical experience merits attention. All serious Marxists should scientifically analyze this historical period with the weapons of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, eliminate whatever is false and preserve whatever is genuine, distinguish between right and wrong and use past experience to guide our future work.

Chairman Mao personally prescribed our army's training policy, principle, contents and methods with a clear-cut class nature and a strict scientific attitude. Whether we should wholly and correctly study, understand and employ these instructions or distort, alter and oppose them is the focal point of our struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on the question of military training. Past struggles have repeatedly shown us that when Chairman Mao's important instructions on military training were implemented, the training in various units was very enthusiastic; when Chairman Mao's instructions on military training were seriously interfered with and sabotaged, the training in various units was done in a lukewarm manner.

2. The three ups and downs all center on a fundamental question: What is the army's principal function?

The first of our army's three main tasks prescribed by Chairman Mao is to fight. The duty of an army is to fight just as workers are to labor and peasants are to till the land. This is only a question of common sense.

Our army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution. In carrying out the political tasks of the revolution, our army works in coordination with various fronts and organizations led by the party. However, as an armed body, our army is always a fighting team. This is the difference between our army and other fronts and organizations led by the party. What use is an army if it is not for the purpose of fighting? What use is an army if it cannot fight for the interests of the country and the people? Some day a war will break out. Therefore, we must be prepared for it. This is the main task of any army. Regarding this point, we must never allow even slight misunderstandings nor change our minds. The experiences of the three upsurges in military training have proved: When we firmly establish the idea of being prepared to fight, the morale of various units is high, the army is more enthusiastic in military training, the training standards are high and the achievements are great.

The three downs in military training have also taught us negative lessons. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were sabotaging military training for preparedness against war, they were also altering the main task of our army and distorting the fundamental function of our army. Didn't Lin Biao advocate that "four goods" were the fundamental tasks of the army? Didn't the "gang of four" dish up the fallacy that the army's main task was the so-called "opposing restoration"? They dished up these fallacies in order to have our troops wear green uniforms, hold submachineguns, become peace soldiers [ho ping ping 0735 1627 0365], forget that soldiers are to fight and become their tools for usurping party and state power. Had we followed the reactionary fallacies of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our army, which assumes the important duties of defending the socialist motherland and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, would have paid attention to civilian affairs instead of military affairs, would have had no idea of how to prepare to fight and would have acquired no capability to defeat enemies and win victories. The consequences would have led to the gravest dangers imaginable when social-imperialism and imperialism impose wars on us!

3. It is necessary to view education and training in the light of strategy. This is not only a theoretical question but also a practical question. Lin Biao dished up a fallacy that "politics can sweep other questions aside" while the "gang of four" concocted a fallacy that "grasping training will suppress revolution." Their fallacies turned training into a spiritless and nonessential affair and repeatedly dampened the sweeping mass training campaign, thus seriously weakening the combat effectiveness of units.

Whether training should be viewed in the light of strategy or not concerns the major issue of the whole situation in army building, defense building and preparedness against war. In the war years, we used to train units through fighting; in time of peace we must rely on strict training in order to be prepared for war. In the face of the international situation of the rivalry between the two superpowers, considering the fundamental functions and capacity of our army and looking at the present picture of the true quality of our units, how can we not view training in the light of strategy? Particularly in modern warfare, we have to deal with enemies with modern weapons and equipment. It simply will not do to just raise a Mauser pistol and shout "charge!" In order to defend our motherland from aggression, we must have the latest techniques and equipment and the latest concomitant tactics. If we "regard training as being important when we discuss it, turn training into a minor issue in our meeting rooms, and ignore training completely after the meeting" and view training as something insignificant, how can we meet the demand of consolidating the army and making preparations against war? When we have to fight, how will we be able to fulfill the fighting task which the party and the people have handed us? Viewing training in the light of strategy is never empty talk. It has concrete contents. Party committees at all levels must conscientiously examine themselves by developing the spirit of bearing responsibility for winning the victory in the war against aggression in the future. In what light is military training viewed in your units? How well are Chairman Mao's policy and principle on training implemented? Is the guiding thought on training specific and clear or not? Are the results of training good or not? These questions must be answered with concrete actions as soon as possible.

4. It is necessary to put politics in command not only for the purpose of ideological revolution: tion but also for the purpose of promoting military training and all other work. Politics and military affairs are the unity of opposites. The relationship between them is one between the commander and the commanded. They are like a man whose head and body are inseparable. Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who were a bunch of truculent political swindlers, mutilated and distorted the dialectical relationship between politics and military affairs for ulterior motives. If anyone said that it is necessary to put politics in command to spur vocational work, techniques and training, they seriously called him to account. These accusations not only spoiled three mass training campaigns but still weigh on some comrades' minds and fill them with trepidation even today. Politics is the major issue and comes first. We must oppose the tendency to ignore politics. However, it will not do, either, if we do not understand techniques and vocational work. Whether or not politics has been put in command depends on whether or not military affairs and politics have been unified, whether or not one's awareness has been heightened and whether or not fighting skills have been mastered. In a word, it depends on whether or not our commanders and fighters are both Red and expert. Material power can only be destroyed by using material power. We can never use the so-called "Red heads" to hit the enemy's tanks, as trumpeted by Lin Piao. It is just as Lenin said "WITHOUT ENOUGH EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES AND TRAINING, EVEN THE BEST ARMY AND THOSE MOST DEVOTED TO THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE WILL BE IMMEDIATELY WIPED OUT BY THE ENEMY. THIS IS QUITE OBVIOUS, AND NO EXPLANATION IS NECESSARY." ("The Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 27, p 62)

To consistently put politics in command, it is necessary to bring into full play the leading role of proletarian politics and the guaranteeing role of political work. Ideological and political work must be done by linking it with training. It must permeate training and run through the whole process of training. When large-scale military training was underway in 1964, many political organizations guaranteed the fulfillment of the training task just as they had guaranteed the fulfillment of the fighting task during the war years. Many political work cadres went down to basic-level units and to the very spot where training was underway. They did their work together with each squad and diligently learned fighting skills. They also mastered military training. As a result, their ideological work was timely and effective. We must inherit and develop this good tradition. If divorced from practice, political work cannot show its strength. So far as work is concerned, this is a major reason why the current prestige of our political organizations and political work cadres has gone downhill.

5. We have always resolutely opposed the purely military view. However, we should point out that the so-called "purely military view" which Lin Piao and the "gang of four" imposed on us was actually a scare tactic. It must be exposed. The purely military view we talk about refers mainly to military affairs exercising leadership over politics, weapons and techniques, determining everything and the army's role being only one of fighting. Since the initial period of army building, Chairman Mao led us to make unrelenting efforts to struggle against such a purely military view. We will continue to struggle against it from now on. With ulterior motives, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" equated military training with the purely military view, set a trap to slander those engaging in training as holding the "purely military view" and slapped on political labels and wielded a big stick in an unbridled way among the vast numbers of commanders and fighters who showed genuine concern for the survival of the state and for winning and losing war and who actively engaged in training.

It was precisely the bludgeon of the "purely military view" and the "bourgeois military line" which they used to batter down the three mass training campaigns. What they opposed was never the purely military view. It was obviously Chairman Mao's proletarian line on military affairs that they opposed.

"Training has become a high-voltage transmission line; whoever touches it will be electrocuted." Many military cadres found themselves in a dilemma--unable to grasp training but unwilling to give it up. Many political work cadres were slandered as "not engaging in legitimate activities" whenever they attempted to ask about training. As a result, the label "purely military view" repressed people for more than 10 years. Now Lin Piao and the "gang of four" have fallen, and the bludgeon of the "purely military view" which they wielded is no longer there. It should follow that military and political work cadres can confidently grasp training. The vast majority of comrades are doing so. However, amid the upsurge in military training whipped up only very recently, there are some comrades who still hesitate to grasp training when they hear someone say that they are "overenthusiastic" and that "the old 'purely military view' is rising again." Obviously, we cannot equate the killing of flies with the wiping out of poisonous germs. We must continue to conscientiously clarify the confusion stirred up by the "gang of four" on the question of the so-called purely military view.

6. The mastery of all fighting skills depends entirely on training. It takes time to train. Over the last 10 years and more, the struggle centering on the question of time has also been very acute. Chairman Mao, the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee have already specifically stipulated the length of time for the training of our army. In 1961 Vice Chairman Yeh pointed out: "Except for special situations, the length of time for training must be strictly based on the ratio of seven to three or six to four as already stipulated." In order to abrogate military training, Lin Piao used all kinds of means to repeatedly trim and curtail the length of time for training. To deal with Lin Piao, who engaged only in politics but not in military training, and with the situation in which the units, training time was not guaranteed, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou specifically pointed out: "In addition to time for field training, full-time training units should devote 90 days a year to infantry training and 120 days a year to technical (chi shu ping 2111 5890 0365) training." One of Lin Piao's sworn followers vainly attempted to tamper with the minutes of a meeting. Premier Chou questioned him: "Why did you not write down the length of time I proposed?" Premier Chou crossed out the number of days put forward by Lin Piao's sworn follower and again wrote down the number of days for training he had proposed. Premier Chou's proposal was personally approved and issued by Chairman Mao for implementation by the whole army. The "gang of four" and Lin Piao were wolves of the same lair. They openly opposed Chairman Mao's directives, continuously cut the length of time for training and ranted about their "intention to devote 60 percent of the time to grasping revolution" in a vain attempt to lead army building astray.

One cannot master military techniques and superior command art if not given adequate time. Political education is very important, and we also need to engage in productive labor.

But, how can we "give priority to political education and productive labor and do military training only in the remaining time" and spend most of our time and efforts in production and other work at the expense of military training? Those tendencies toward cutting down time assigned to training, making arbitrary assignments merely to mark time and engaging in inefficient labor practices which waste time must be corrected. Of course, we should endeavor to make the best use of time and assign adequate time to the most urgent training projects.

Anything concerning training calls for hard work. Those "aces" in military training during 1964 were well versed in techniques precisely because they trained very hard. Could they "naturally become well versed in techniques" without making diligent efforts? Both military techniques and tactics are sciences and have their respective characteristics and laws. To master them, there must be "RIGOROUS TRAINING AND STRICT DEMANDS." Knowledge comes from practice and skills come from hard training. We should teach the soldiers once and train them 100 times. Only in this way can we train them to be fine soldiers. Those comrades who loudly shout slogans about military training but do not want to take pains with it should think carefully: War is merciless. We will suffer terribly in war if we do not train hard in times of peace.

7. To do well in military training, we must rely on the strength of the masses. The 1964 large-scale vigorous mass military training movement, the 1972 upsurge in building training corps and training in fighting against tanks spread throughout the army, the increase in the amount of joint training in fighting mock battles and test exercises in 1975 were all vivid embodiments of our army's mass line on military training. The strangling of these mass movements by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" resulted in greatly weakening our army's fighting strength. It is very clear that whether we should support or oppose the mass movement for military training and that whether we should protect or suppress the masses' enthusiasm for it have always involved major issues of right and wrong concerning the struggle between the two lines. In order to fully mobilize the masses' enthusiasm for military training, it is necessary, as an important issue, to conscientiously cultivate typical models and cherish "aces" and standard bearers that have emerged in the mass movement. A large group of "aces" who were both Red and expert appeared in the 1964 contest of military skills. This was gratifying. The overwhelming majority of these comrades were the seeds in war preparedness training and backbone elements in army building. They made contributions to the revolutionization and modernization of our army. However, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" described them as "sinister aces" and "sinister models," thus causing them to suffer suppression and discrimination. Today, all slander and falsified charges against them should be removed. To launch a still greater mass movement for military training, we should continue to grasp typical models, foster pace setters, cultivate and popularize "aces" and launch a mass movement to compete with, learn from, catch up with and help and surpass each other so as to constantly raise our army's technical and tactical levels. We trained many outstanding military instructors in the 1960's and now, in the 1970's, we need more outstanding military instructors. With typical models on hand, we can further develop the mass movement for military training. As for those "aces" who have trained hard for the revolution, heroes in military training, models in learning and outstanding military instructors, we should place garlands around their necks, commend them, vigorously popularize their experiences and selectively use them so as to give play to their roles as backbone elements.

8. One should be divided into two in everything. It is not Marxist to regard everything either as all positive or as all negative. The cropping up of this or that problem in a large-scale mass movement for military training was inevitable. No one can guarantee that shortcomings and mistakes will not occur from now on. The point at issue is the need to distinguish between the main and secondary aspects and between achievements and shortcomings. The general orientation of the 1964 mass movement for military training was correct and its main aspect was good. Chairman Mao personally examined the movement and confirmed it. Some shortcomings and problems which occurred in the movement, such as some units which over-built or put together "aces," were problems that occurred on the road of advancement and were not difficult to correct. However, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" frenziedly preached their metaphysics and engaged in various conspiracies and schemes. They grasped some minor problems in the mass movement and exaggerated them and elevated minor mistakes or shortcomings to the level of principles in a vain attempt to overthrow a large number of veteran cadres and attain their counterrevolutionary goal of opposing and disrupting the army and usurping party and state power, thus completely revealing their diabolic features. How should we deal with the problems which cropped up in the mass movement for military training? Our correct attitude toward this question should be: First, we are not afraid of them. It doesn't matter if some problems occur. We should not stop military training because of some mistakes. Second, we should squarely face them. We should not cover up problems, but dare to expose their contradictions, solve them correctly, sum up experience and draw lessons from them so that we can learn from our mistakes and advance after each battle.

9. Principal leading cadres should go to the forefront. When we fought battles in the past, main military and political leading cadres commanded battles in the forefront. They even took the lead in the assault. During the 1964 military training, some commander in chief, army, divisional and regimental commanders and political commissars personally went to the lower-level units to foster typical examples, "dissect sparrows," point out the orientation, give pointers and train together with the fighters in order to teach them by setting personal examples. At present, we should vigorously carry out military training. All party committees and organizations and all leading cadres should display old traditions and go to training grounds to effectively strengthen their leadership. In this way they will not only know the situation, have a firm determination and take the initiative in leadership into their hands, but also, through practice, know their units well, and increase their abilities to lead, train and command the soldiers. If they learn to master organizational work and training in peacetime, they will do well in commanding battles in time of war.

Whether or not leading cadres can go to the lower-level units, stay there for a long time and grasp military training well is dependent upon whether or not they have a firm determination to devote themselves to the revolutionary cause. If they have a firm determination and always bear in mind the duty of leading the soldiers in fighting a battle, they will have the awareness and firm determination to grasp military training well. Otherwise, if they always think of retreat in everything, worry about gains and losses and want to "follow the wind," how can they stand in the van and lead in grasping training? If you are a leading cadre and have been on your post for many years and if the situation in the military training of your unit remains unchanged, what interest do you still have in remaining at your present post?

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The time our veteran cadres have for serving the party has become more precious. They should pull themselves together, do their utmost and hand down their rich experience in military training to the younger generation. The middle-aged cadres are full of vigor like the sun at noon. It is time for them to show themselves. They should carry forward the revolutionary traditions and forge ahead into the future. The youths are full of vigor and vitality and are willing to study and make progress. They should inherit our army's fine traditions and the older generation's valuable experience. Now that Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and its Military Commission have created very good conditions for us, when should we make great efforts if we do not do it now?

FORUM HELD IN PEKING FOR RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW261319Y Peking NCNA in English 1216 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese held a forum here recently for returned Overseas Chinese.

Chuang Hsi-chuan, acting chairman of the federation, presided and Liao Cheng-chih, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, attended and made an address.

In his speech, Liao Cheng-chih congratulated the federation on resuming activities. He pointed out that it is a highly important task to bring Overseas Chinese, their families at home and those who have returned to give play to their initiative and contribute their share in realizing the motherland's "four modernizations". He urged members of the federation to study and publicize well the party's principles and policies, especially the party's policies concerning Overseas Chinese affairs, and to do a good job of uniting their relatives and friends abroad and Overseas Chinese in general in the spirit of the slogan "there is no difference between patriots, whether they come forward early or late".

Speakers at the forum recalled the attention paid by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou to Overseas Chinese affairs and thanked the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua for smashing the gang of four. This not only saved the country but released the spiritual shackles imposed by the gang on Overseas Chinese, their families at home and those who had returned. The speakers pledged to make greater contributions to building their great socialist motherland and developing the patriotic united front among Overseas Chinese and the international united front against imperialism and hegemonism.

A number of elderly people recalled how in the old days the Overseas Chinese longed for the country's liberation and rise to power, how they rejoiced at the founding of new China, how they deeply appreciated Chairman Mao's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs and the warmth of the socialist motherland, and how they worried for its future when the gang of four ran rampant. "Since their downfall," the speakers said, "the bright prospects of our motherland are again spread before us, and we are determined for the rest of our lives to dedicate our best efforts to national construction."

Some returned scientific workers said that they had had to overcome many obstacles in order to return and contribute their share to the building of the motherland. The socialist system with all its advantages provided them with many opportunities to use their talents and knowledge. The gang of four, however, raised the contention that "overseas relations are reactionary political connections", persecuted and suppressed them and denied them these opportunities, they said. Since the gang was smashed, they added, their spirits have risen and they are more determined than ever to work hard and contribute to the modernization of the motherland.

Young Overseas Chinese speakers reviewed the course of their political maturing. Many of them were children when they returned and now some have become advanced workers and joined the Communist Party or the Communist Youth League. Some have been elected deputies to the National People's Congress or the Peking Municipal People's Congress or members of the national or municipal committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. These young people said that they would persist in following the road of becoming both Red and expert and devote their lives to the motherland.

Relatives of Overseas Chinese who spoke at the forum said that they would keep their relatives and friends abroad abreast of the political and economic achievements of the motherland and explain to them the policies of the Communist Party and the people's government on Overseas Chinese affairs.

Among the more than 200 people attending the forum were: Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese Chuang Ming-li;

Standing Committee members and committee members of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese: Lu Hsin-yuan, Tsai Chung-chang, Lien Kuan, Shen Tzu-chiu, Chiu Chi, Su Hui, Wu I-hsiu, Chang Chu-jun, Hung Ssu-ssu, Chung Ching-fa, Chang Jen-Hsia, Huang Ting-chen, Hsu Chih-meng, Cheng Cheng-jen, Weng Hui-chiao, Peng Kuang-han and Yen Nai-ching;

NPC Standing Committee members, NPC deputies and Standing Committee members and members of the CPPCC National Committee, who are themselves returned Overseas Chinese or relatives of Overseas Chinese: Chen Yu-niang, Lin Li-yun, Hu Yu-chih, Wu Chan, Wu Heng-hsing, Chen Tsung-chi, Chen Ting-mao, Chang Kuo-chi, Lin Hui-ching, Lin Hsiu-te, Wang I-chih and Li Mei; and

Leading members of departments concerned and those returned Overseas Chinese who are notable personages or advanced workers in industrial, scientific and technical, literary and art, educational and sports circles and the People's Liberation Army: Wan Ching-kuang, Wang Hsu-tung, Pai Jen, Ku Chu-ying, Shih Lin-feng, Liao I-lien, Hsu Li-chen, Hsiao Ming, Chen Fu-shun, Chen Mu-sen, Wu Yu-feng, Tang Hsien-hu, Chang Chang, Ching Pu-chun, Lin Li, Hou Chia-chang, Chao Feng, Chin Mu, Weng Hui-jen, Kuo Chun, Huang Chou-kuai and Wei Cheng-ming.

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RAIL SERVICE INCREASED TO GREET SPRING FESTIVAL

OW261231Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Ministry of Railways has added 300 round trips daily between major railway junctions so that people in all parts of the country will be able to visit their relatives during the spring festival holidays.

The spring festival, which is a traditional holiday for the Chinese people, falls on February 7 this year. Since January 18, the number of rail ay passengers daily has exceeded the norm by 500,000. This will continue until February 26,

Two express trains have been added between railway centres in Heilungkiang Province and Shanghai as hundreds of thousands of educated young people from Shanghai, Chekiang and Kiangsu have settled in Heilungkiang.

The thriving situation in the socialist motherland since the downfall of the gang of four is attracting more and more Overseas Chinese visitors, Taiwan compatriots and Chinese compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. With the spring festival approaching, their numbers have increased sharply. The Canton Railway Bureau has added 12 round trips daily between Paoan and Canton. To meet the needs of Overseas Chinese who like to visit Fushan, round trips have been added between Canton and this picturesque city. Special arrangements have been made in the trains running from Canton to Shanghai and Foochow for those Overseas Chinese who have come back to visit their relatives.

Labour emulation drives have been launched among railway lines for improving passenger service. Train conductors are asked to give special help to old and weak people, to show more care for passengers with children and to keep their trains spick and span. Workers in dining cars are asked to produce tasty but economical dishes, and to serve a variety of drinks, confections and pastries. Medicine and writing materials are on sale on the trains. More refreshments are now being served at all railway stations.

Tuan Chun-i, minister of railways, recently instructed railway departments to send one half of their cadres down to the grass-roots to strengthen the leadership there. He himself is now inspecting the work at the railway station in Shanghai, the biggest industrial city in China.

During "gang of four" times, railway transport was seriously disrupted. At one time, traffic at several railway junctions was blocked. After the downfall of the gang, the railway workers denounced their ways and launched an emulation campaign. They have been remarkably successful in improving their work. In 1977, passenger transport increased by 12 percent as compared with 1976 and 98 percent of the trains arrived on time.

KWANGMING DAILY CALLS FOR BROADENING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

HK260700Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 19 Jan 78 pp 1, 4 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY reporter's commentary: "Institutions of Higher Learning Should Contribute More to the Development of Science and Technology"]

[Summary] An excellent situation has prevailed on the education front over the past year. This has promoted changes for the better in scientific research conducted in institutions of higher learning.

Important instructions issued by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng on science and education work, coupled with the party Central Committee's Circular on Convening a National Science Conference, have immensely inspired science, technology and education workers. This has vigorously promoted the broad development of science, technology and the education revolution.

"Particularly after the Education Ministry promulgated Chairman Mao's 1971 instruction long withheld by the 'gang of four' and exposed their sinister 'two assessments' plot, the vast number of education workers liberated their thinking and became more energetic in performing their assigned tasks. There is great hope in developing the education undertaking and in achieving the four modernizations. With the deepening of the struggle on the education front to expose and criticize the 'gang of four,' a flourishing mass movement to modernize science and technology is surging forward."

The question of conducting scientific research in institutions of higher learning was raised by Nieh Jung-chen in the late 1950's. This was reiterated in a recent Central Committee Circular on Holding a National Science Conference, asserting that universities and colleges are important centers for training scientists and technicians as well as for conducting scientific research. This is an important policy decision on the wider promotion of science and education in our country."

Over the past 28 years, institutions of higher learning in China have achieved significant results in teaching and in conducting scientific research. At the 1965 exhibition of achievements in new branches of science, credit was given to universities and colleges for their contributions to the successful production of 217 inventions and innovations. Despite the "gang of four's" serious disruption of scientific research conducted in institutions of higher learning, an impressive list of outstanding achievements were affirmed during the period when a national science conference was under preparation. These included breakthroughs in the production of synthetic bovine insulin and in the theory of functions, the formulation of a Straton model theory of elementary particles and a development of the current theory of molecular orbitals in quantum chemistry.

"These major breakthroughs in the development of the applied sciences and new production techniques show that institutions of higher learning have in fact played an important role in raising the levels of scientific research. They should contribute more to the development of science and technology.

As important centers for conducting scientific research, universities and colleges have the advantage of having access to a contingent of field-tested scientists and technicians. From a long-range point of view, improving the quality of teaching scientific subjects, which institutions of higher learning can do, will enable more senior level students to devote themselves to the study of science and to scientific research.

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"In order to build our country into a modern and powerful socialist state within this century, education must be more broadly developed and its quality substantially improved. We must strive to train scientists of a higher caliber and achieve results approaching advanced world levels. We must transform education so that it will match socialist construction. We must establish a proletarian education system embodying Chairman Mao's line for proletarian education and conforming to conditions in our country and the economic base of socialism. The number of university and graduate students enrolled and the teaching of and research on the natural sciences must approach, reach or surpass the world's advanced levels so that we will have a contingent of scientists ranking among the world's best."

"Regarding the orientation of scientific research for institutions of higher learning, Premier Chou once stressed the importance of the basic sciences which provide the theoretical basis for the development of the applied sciences and production techniques. He also emphasized that the applied sciences were to be developed in institutions of higher learning. This would organically link the applied and basic sciences and integrate the immediate needs and the long-term planning."

With a view to introducing the latest advances in the applied sciences and production techniques to the area of teaching, our institutions of higher learning should operate as the centers for conducting scientific research. This will complement teaching and scientific research and organically link and integrate them with production.

With this end in view, universities and colleges should first of all concentrate on scientific research so that they will contribute more to the broader development of science and technology. Next, they should expand their scientific experiment facilities approaching the most advanced levels. There should be important theoretical creations and technical inventions in the major fields of science and technology. Enrolling more graduate students is an important way to strengthen the ranks of high-caliber research personnel and the teaching staff. Universities and colleges should work closely with scientific research and production departments in order to push science and technology forward as quickly as possible, surpass advanced world levels and achieve the four modernizations.

"Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, a mass movement to modernize science and technology has been launched. In this excellent situation, the comrades of institutions of higher learning will be able to contribute more to the historical task of achieving the four modernizations."

PEOPLE'S DAILY SPURS SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL FILM FRONT

HK251230Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 18 Jan 78 p 3 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "Scientific and Educational Films Must Advance With Great Strides"]

[Summary] "Since the CCP Central Committee issued the 'Circular on Convening a National Science Conference,' a great mass movement to concentrate on modernizing science and technology has been developing. Early this year wise leader Chairman Hua again issued a great call for us to raise scientific and cultural levels throughout our country. How should the scientific and educational film front, which has a bearing on realizing the four modernizations and raising the people's scientific and cultural levels, keep closely abreast of this new trend?"

Since the founding of the state, film workers have made 2,000 scientific and educational films by living a life of heated struggle deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers.
[paragraph continues]

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"These films have fervently preached the party's guidelines and specific and general policies among the workers, peasants and soldiers, preached dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and introduced the new results and new experiences that have appeared on the scientific and technological fronts. They have played a positive role in the three great revolutionary movements."

"We must affirm the achievements of the scientific and educational film undertaking and at the same time take note of the problems existing on the scientific and educational film front. Due to the strict control that the all-evil 'gang of four' exercised over literary and art circles for many years, the scientific and educational film undertaking was greatly sabotaged. The 'gang of four' rabidly promoted the theory of 'dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art.' They not only banned the several hundred feature films made before the Great Cultural Revolution, but also impounded almost all of the 1,000 or so scientific and educational films."

"In order to give full play to the combat role of scientific and educational films we must first call on the relevant departments to pay adequate attention to scientific and educational film work. We must put such work in an important position and take good care of everything from theme selection to writing, shooting and the supply of equipment. The scientific and educational film workers must unwaveringly implement the party's guideline of 'LETTING A HUNDRED FLOWERS BLOSSOM AND A HUNDRED SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT CONTEND.' They must shoot more scientific and educational films that are ideologically, scientifically and artistically well balanced--films that the masses like."

Experience must also be summarized. "Through the third campaign to penetratingly expose and criticize the 'gang of four,' we should further clarify right and wrong in line, ideology and theory on the scientific and educational film front. Only in this way can we really emancipate our thinking from the spiritual shackles put on us by the 'gang of four.' Only in this way can we concentrate on working hard with redoubled confidence. The comrades on the scientific and educational film front are poised for action. The future is infinitely bright. Let us rouse ourselves to action, quicken our pace and do our best to accelerate the realization of the four modernizations under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua!"

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR WANG PEI-CHIH AT PAPAOSHAN CEMETERY

OW260201Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1416 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 January 1978--Comrade Wang Pei-chih [3769 1014 2535], member of the Chinese Communist Party and former deputy director of the Secretariat of the NPC staff office, passed away in Peking at 1400 on 16 January 1978 at the age of 74 after a prolonged illness which failed to respond to medical treatment. The memorial service for Comrade Wang Pei-chih is being held in the auditorium of the Papaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery today.

BRIEFS

EXPLOSION MECHANICS CONFERENCE--Peking, Jan 16--One hundred and forty academic papers on explosion mechanics were presented at the recent First National Explosion Mechanics Conference held in Huangshan, Anhwei Province. World-wide research activities in this field were studied and discussed. Sponsored by the Chinese Mechanics Society, the conference was attended by 200 people from all parts of China, including explosion mechanics researchers and scientists and technicians specializing in mathematics, physics, chemistry and engineering. A number of proposals were made for development of an explosion mechanics research programme. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0703 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW]

LEADERSHIP OF NEW ANHWEI PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED

Revolutionary Committee Chairmen

OW241338Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0729 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Hefei, 24 Jan 1978--The first session of the Fifth Anhwei Provincial People's Congress was held in Hefei from 9 to 14 January. A total of 998 delegates attended the meeting. The delegates elected a new provincial Revolutionary Committee and the deputies of Anhwei Province to attend the Fifth National People's Congress.

Wan Li was elected chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. Li Jen-chih, Ku Cho-hsin, Chao Shou-i [6392 1343 0001], Wang Kuang-yu, Ma Ching-cheng [7456 2417 6927], Cheng Kuang-hua [4453 0342 5478], Yang Wei-ping [2799 5588 1456], Ma Chang-yen, Chang Tso-yin [1728 4373 5593], Hu Tan [5170 0982], Meng Chia-chin [1322 1367 5367], Kuo Ti-hsiang [6753 7555 4382] and Li Chen-tung were elected vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. On 15 January the provincial Revolutionary Committee held its first plenum and appointed Chu Nung [2612 6593] president of the Anhwei Provincial Higher People's Court.

CPPCC Committee Chairmen

OW241324Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0340 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Hefei, 24 Jan 1978--The first session of the Fourth Anhwei Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was held in Hefei from 7 to 15 January. A total of 508 members attended the meeting. All of them attended the first session of the Fifth Anhwei Provincial People's Congress as observers. They listened to a work report by Chang Kai-fan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, on behalf of the previous provincial CPPCC Committee. They elected 97 members to form the Standing Committee of the Fourth Anhwei Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Ku Cho-hsin, secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, was elected chairman, and Li Shih-nung, Chang Kai-fan, Huang Yen, Kuei Peng, Wei Chien-chang, Wu Yen-chiu, Peng Tsung-chu, Chien Chun-ji, Liu Ju-lin, Fang Shih-liang, Wang Chung, Li Fan-fu, Wang Tse-nung, Fang Chi-kun (female), Chai Teng-pang and Sun Yu-chiao were elected vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Wei Chien-chang was appointed concurrently secretary general.

Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei provincial CCP Committee, attended the opening and closing ceremonies. Ku Cho-hsin spoke at the closing ceremony.

HUA'S INSCRIPTIONS HAILED AT FOOCHOW PLA RALLY

HK231315Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 21 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 19 January the leadership organs of Foochow PLA units and PLA units and militia in Foochow held a rally to hail Chairman Hua's inscriptions for the "front news" and "front militia." The rally was attended by Yang Cheng-wu, Li Chih-min, Chu Shao-ching, Lung Fei-hu, Chu Yao-hua, Chang Hsien-yang, Shih I-chen, Wu Chun-jen, Liao Hai-kuang, Sung Wei-shih, Wang Chih, Tsao Pu-nan, Lu Sheng, Chan Hua-yu, Ho Yun-feng, Hsieh Chia-hsiang, Shen Chi-te and Yin Ming-liang, Standing Committee members of the party committee of Foochow PLA units and leading comrades of Foochow PLA units, and Teng Ko-ming and (Li Ching-chang) [latter two not further identified].

The rally was also attended by (Chao Hua-ching), (Li Kuang-hui), (Yeh Chun), (Chang Ting), (Wu Jui-kang), (Wang Chien-hsing), (Chen Tu-ming), (Chen Ching-shan), (Hsiung Chao-jen), (Yen Hung), (Peng Tseng), (Heng Lo-tien), Chung Hsueh-lin, (Ho Ching-yu), (Chuang Cheng), (Chou Kuei-sheng), (Hsu Ching-cheng), (Lo Tsang), (Wang Chien-i), (Wang Yu-ching), (Chang Wei-tsu), (Liu Ting-chu), (Sung Chung-hsien), (Peng Fei), (Tung Te-tsu), Chiang Jun-kuan, Liu Chien-ting, Chang Li-hsiung, Chang Chih-yung, (Wang Ming-te) and (Tung Chao), responsible comrades of the leadership organs of Foochow PLA units, various corps, the Fukien Military District, the Kiangsi Military District and the military and political cadre school of Foochow PLA units. Those present at the rally included responsible comrades of Fukien and Kiangsi press units and Fukien posts and telecommunications departments; cadres, fighters, staff and workers of the organs of Foochow PLA units and of PLA units stationed in Foochow; representatives of Foochow militiamen; all comrades of the editorial departments of the FRONT NEWS and the FRONT MILITIA; and representatives of workers of the printing works of the Political Department of Foochow PLA units, 1,400 people altogether.

The celebration rally was presided over by Liao Hai-kuang, deputy commissar of Foochow PLA units; and Li Chih-min, commissar of Foochow PLA units, presented Chairman Hua's inscriptions to responsible comrades of the FRONT NEWS and the FRONT MILITIA. The editorial departments of the FRONT NEWS and FRONT MILITIA gave copies of Chairman Hua's inscriptions to the leading comrades at the platform of the rally.

Yang Cheng-wu, first secretary of the party Committee of Foochow PLA units and commander, read out the decision of the CCP Committee of Foochow PLA units on further running well the FRONT NEWS and FRONT MILITIA. Li Chih-min spoke at the rally, saying: "Although he is busy with many affairs every day, on 6 January, wise leader and commander Chairman Hua personally wrote inscriptions for the FRONT NEWS and FRONT MILITIA of Foochow PLA units. This is a great happy event in the political life of Foochow PLA units and militiamen, a brilliant page in the history of the building of Foochow PLA units and the militia of the two provinces, Fukien and Kiangsi. This reflects Chairman Hua's earnest concern for, great encouragement of and vigorous spur for the commanders and fighters of Foochow PLA units and militiamen. On behalf of the party committee, leadership organs and commanders and fighters of Foochow PLA units and militiamen, may I pay our supreme respects to wise leader and commander Chairman Hua, to the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and to the Military Affairs Commission of the party Central Committee.

In his speech, Li Chih-min praised Chairman Hua's meritorious services to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. He said: "Chairman Hua's personal inscriptions for the FRONT NEWS and FRONT MILITIA have clearly reflected his great concern for the Fukien Front's struggle against the enemies, for the building of PLA units and militia at the Fukien Front and for the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying our motherland."

He pointed out: "Chairman Hua's personal inscriptions have expressed sincere hopes and set higher demands on running the newspapers and periodicals of Foochow PLA units well and on doing a good job in building Foochow PLA units and militia. We must by no means disappoint Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the Military Affairs Commission of the party Central Committee. We must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, fight in unity, work hard and win new and still greater victories in grasping the key link in running the army well."

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Li Chih-min said: 'We must take Chairman Hua's brilliant inscriptions as the impetus and resolutely carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must continue to fight the third battle well and to do a good job of education in the '10 shoulds and 10 shouldn'ts.'

He went on: "We must take Chairman Hua's brilliant inscriptions as the motive force, grasp the key link in running the army well and step up the building of Foochow PLA units and the militia. We must never forget that tigers and wolves are in front and the heavy burden is on our shoulders. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings that the army must be rectified and be prepared to fight, we must rectify and build well the PLA units and militia."

He said: "We must take Chairman Hua's brilliant inscriptions as the impetus and further run well the FRONT NEWS and FRONT MILITIA. Running newspapers and periodicals well is an issue which cannot be ignored in the party's work and which is of important significance. We must resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian press line, criticize and eliminate Lin Biao's and the gang of four's remnant poison and influence, persist in the principle that the party and masses run the newspapers and really turn the FRONT NEWS and FRONT MILITIA into a strong center for propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought."

Other speakers at the rally included (Hsia Lan), representative from the FRONT NEWS and editor in chief; (Wu Yao-ching), representative from the Editorial Department of the FRONT MILITIA and director of the mass work department; and representatives from PLA units and militia. They all resolutely declared: "We must resolutely implement the decision of the party committee of Foochow PLA units on further running newspapers and periodicals well and strive to run the newspapers and periodicals well with the leap forward attitude, greater vigor and higher standards. We must build PLA units and militia well and strengthen preparedness against the war of aggression and for liberating Taiwan. We must act practically in return for the earnest concern and sincere hopes of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the Military Affairs Commission of the party Central Committee."

LIN I-HSIN ADDRESSES FUKIEN BIRTH CONTROL CONFERENCE

HK241545Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 23 January the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee held a late marriage, birth control and patriotic health movement telephone conference, which called on party committees at all levels and people throughout the province to do a good job of this work both before and after the spring festival.

"Chang Ko-hsin, director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided. Lin I-hsin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, leader of the provincial leadership group for birth control and director of the provincial committee for the patriotic health movement, spoke at the conference."

At the telephone conference, (Fan Feng-hsien), Standing Committee member of the Chienou County CCP Committee and vice chairman of the county Revolutionary Committee; (Lin Ho-mei), Standing Committee member of the Huian County CCP Committee, and Chao Tsung-hsin, deputy secretary of the Foochow Municipal CCP Committee, introduced their experiences in practicing late marriage and birth control and in conducting the patriotic health movement.

After affirming the great achievements scored by the people throughout the province in late marriage, birth control and the patriotic health movement in 1977, Comrade Lin I-hsin urged party committees at all levels and the people throughout the province to pay attention to the following:

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"1. We must, in connection with the third battle of exposing and criticising the gang of four, class struggle and reality in the sphere of marriage, childbirth and the patriotic health movement, relentlessly criticise the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging and interfering with late marriage, birth control and the patriotic health movement. We must use various kinds of propaganda tools to boldly criticise revisionism, capitalism, the teachings of Confucius and Mencius and the feudal, capitalist and revisionist viewpoint that the male is superior to the female and other viewpoints on marriage, childbirth and related themes. We must boldly publicize the instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua on birth control and the patriotic health movement, talk about the good points in adhering to the principle of 'late marriage, longer intervals between childbirths, and fewer children' in a big way, cite good people and events, popularise scientific knowledge and oppose forced and arranged marriages. We must advocate freedom in marriage, marriage arranged by the people themselves and a revolutionary festival."

"2. Birth control must, in accordance with requirements regarding the population plan put forward in the fifth 5-year plan, adhere to the principle of 'late marriage, longer intervals between childbirths, and fewer children.' We must strive to basically implement late marriage and birth control plans before and after spring festival. During the spring festivals we must do a good job of late marriage and birth control work for the visiting cadres and people. At the same time, we must grasp the building of the two forces, namely, the grassroot propagandists who do not give up their work in production and the technical instructors. We must also do a good job of protecting women while they are in labor and women's and children's hygiene work. We must run nurseries and nursery schools well so as to insure the health of women and children."

"3. We must widely and deeply mobilize people to pay attention to hygiene, eliminate the 'four pests,' collect sanitary manure and whip up a new upsurge in conducting the patriotic health movement so as to have a clean spring festival."

"4. Party committees at all levels, including the leadership groups of provincial organs, must strengthen leadership and strive to whip up a new upsurge in practicing late marriage and birth control and in conducting the patriotic health movement before the spring festival."

FUKIEN MEETING CALLS FOR CHECKUP ON TACHING ENTERPRISES

HK191335Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 19 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "On the evening of 16 January the provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference calling on leaders at all levels throughout the province and the masses of staff and workers on the industry and communications front to resolutely implement the notice of the State Council and seriously do a good job of checking up on, assessing, comparing with, testing and repairing our province's Taching-type enterprises planned for 1977. The conference also called on them to further whip up a new upsurge in the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and to build Taching-type enterprises throughout the province and to make greater contributions to accelerating our province's industrial development, and to realizing Chairman Hua's instructions on grasping the key link in running the country well and on achieving great success in 3 years."

"Comrade Chin Chao-tien, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Wang Yen, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave a speech on seriously doing a good job of checking up on, testing and repairing Taching-type enterprises."

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He said: "In order to further implement the spirit of the notice issued by the State Council at the end of last year on seriously doing a good job of checking up on, assessing, comparing with, testing and repairing the Taching-type enterprises, we must get a good grasp on the following things:

"1. Leaders at all levels must fully understand the significance of doing a good job of checking up on, testing and repairing Taching-type enterprises. They must grasp it as if it were an important task. Leaders must personally take command and work.

"2. The method of checking up on, testing and repairing Taching-type enterprises. All districts and departments must seriously check up on, test and repair Taching-type enterprises according to the plan of the provincial office for learning from Taching in industry for division of labor." They must take the mass line in seriously and meticulously checking up on, testing and repairing Taching-type enterprises.

3. We must adhere to high standards and strict demands. Whether we adhere to the standard of Taching-type enterprises is in fact a question of whether we truly learn from Taching. In adhering to high standards and strict demand, we must grasp the key link and let everything else fall into place. We must first check up on the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. At the same time, we must adhere to the unity of politics and economy. Taching-type enterprises must fulfill the state plan in an all-round way. It is necessary to improve quality, reduce consumption, turn losses into profits and promote safety production.

Comrade Chin Chao-tien spoke next. He said: Through checking up on, testing and repairing Taching-type enterprises, party committees at all levels must do a good job of summing up their work experiences. Good enterprises must continue to work hard and march forward toward a higher goal. Bad ones must seriously sum up lessons, discover discrepancies and mobilize the masses to straighten out and correct enterprises at a faster speed and with the most effective measures. Through checking up on, testing and repairing Taching-type enterprises, we must push the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and the socialist labor emulation campaign to a new upsurge and do a better job of production. We must get a good start this year and make greater contributions to speeding up the industrial development and to achieving grasping the key link in running the country well and the great success in 3 years put forward by wise leader Chairman Hua.

KIANGSI NOTICE ON HOLDING LEARN-FROM-TACHING MEETING

HK220730Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 78 HK

[Text of 18 January circular from Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee on holding a provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry]

[Summary] Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, our province's industrial and communications front is experiencing an excellent situation. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their close followers in Kiangsi has developed continuously and penetratingly and has won great victory. The struggle has pushed forward the vigorous development of industrial production.

"In the past year our province has quickly reversed the situation of stagnation and even retreat or reduction in production caused by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and their confidants. Industrial production has increased in a stable and all-round way. Total industrial output value has fulfilled the state quota 1 month ahead of schedule, surpassing the plan last year, and the highest level ever recorded.

"Output of the majority of the 30 main products has fulfilled or overfulfilled the state plan. Capital construction has been fulfilled in a better way. Railway and local transport has overfulfilled the state plan ahead of schedule. Remarkable results have been achieved in turning losses into profits. Enterprise management has been strengthened. Our province's industrial and communications front has changed significantly. The situation of a new leap forward in the national economy is emerging."

In order to sum up experiences, march forward in triumph and win a victory in grasping the key link in running the country well and in achieving great success in 3 years, the provincial CCP Committee has decided to convene the provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry in February. The tasks of the conference are holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, further implementing the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, implementing the spirit of the New Year's Day joint editorial of the two central newspapers and one publication, summing up and exchanging experiences in deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four and in conducting the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and to build Taching-type enterprises everywhere in the new year, fostering pacesetters and commending progressives. The conference will discuss and implement plans and measures for learning from Taching in industry and for building Taching-type enterprises throughout the province in 1978 and the question of further accelerating our province's industrial development. It will also study and arrange the main tasks for our province's industrial and communications front in 1978 and mobilize and organize the masses of cadres and people on the province's industrial and communications front to go all out, fight in unity and win new victories in socialist revolution and construction in 1978.

Convening the provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry is a major event in the political life of the working class and people throughout the province. Party committees at all levels must seriously get a good grasp on this work and actively do a good job of preparing for the conference. All districts, departments and enterprises must further whip up a new upsurge in the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises everywhere.

Before the holding of the provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry, all prefectures, municipalities and enterprises must make a success of holding the local meetings on learning from Taching in industry. All news and propaganda units must use all kinds of methods to propagate and report the experiences and results of learning from Taching in industry and to create revolutionary public opinion in a big way.

"In order to do a good job of preparing for the conference and to insure a successful conference, the provincial CCP Committee has decided to set up leadership groups for the provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry with the main responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee in command.

"The provincial CCP Committee has called on the masses of communists, CYL members throughout the province and the masses of workers, cadres and technicians on the industry, communications and capital construction fronts to rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, to raise high Chairman Mao's great banner and to follow the line of the 11th National CCP Congress. They must fight in unity, take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link, whip up a new upsurge in learning from Taching in industry and use the superior results in grasping revolution and promoting production, work and preparedness against war to greet the holding of the provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry."

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KIANGSU RADIO AIRS ARTICLE ON TRAINING BY HARD-BONE 6TH COMPANY

OW241308Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Article by the PLA Hard-bone 6th Company: "Earnestly Implement Chairman Hua's Brilliant Inscription"]

[Excerpts] For the cadres and fighters of our company, 1977 was the happiest and most unforgettable year. Our wise leader Chairman Hua and respected and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh wrote inscriptions to us. Representatives of our company went to Peking on three separate occasions and were lucky enough to have met Chairman Hua and other central leaders. All of this has greatly inspired and encouraged us. Pressing forward along the road pointed out by Chairman Hua in his inscription, our company has made new achievements in all fields of work.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, a mood of complacency has developed among some comrades who feel that since we are the victors and have won more merits in smashing the gang of four, we were less influenced by the gang than others.

In order to keep cadres and fighters alert, we emphatically analyzed the progress of our military training and through this analysis, unified the thinking of the comrades of the whole company that we must advance from victory to victory and continue to fight well the battle to expose and criticize the gang of four. While promoting the study of Volume V of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," we mobilized the whole company to undergo training and concentrated our efforts on three occasions on systematically criticizing the gang of four's crimes in undermining training.

More than 10 meetings were held to discuss specific subjects while keeping in mind the state of our training. With the comrades of the whole company being able to see through the ulterior motives of the gang of four in sabotaging military training, we were able to find the weak links in our company's training program. Thanks to the concerted efforts of comrades of the whole company in promoting severe training, the average distance of hand grenade-throwing recorded by company members as of October of last year was 51 meters and that recorded by cadres was 55 meters. A total of 83 outstanding handgrenade throwers emerged. Among the members of the whole company, 97 percent passed the 4-point rifle marksmanship qualifying test and 67 percent of them were outstanding in the test; 38 individuals were named top riflemen. In a division-wide bayonet charge contest, our company placed first, second and third, indicating we had achieved better results in close combat training than a year ago.

Last July our superiors asked us to complete eight training programs within 2 months. These programs included embarkation loading, ferrying, climbing, swimming, beachhead firing, and attack on enemy-held islands by reinforced rifle squads, rifle platoons and a reinforced infantry company. At that time we were conducting a military exhibition and the time available to us to undergo these eight training programs was not more than 2 months. We firmly assured the superior party committee that we would do our utmost to fulfill the task with faster and better results.

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Not all cadres and fighters of our company were good swimmers; 68 percent of them could not swim a distance of 500 meters and 15 others did not know how to swim. All others could swim some 3,000 meters, provided they were not equipped with weapons. In order to be able to swim 10,000 meters, the comrades of the entire company practiced swimming during the day and held swimming study sessions at night. Our 10-day swimming program was completed within 7 days. Now, 100 members of the company are able to swim a distance of more than 10,000 meters, 20 of them once swam more than 20,000 meters and 6 others were able to swim 26,000 meters. With weapons in their hands, all members of the company can swim 1,500 meters and five of them can swim 12,000 meters, setting an all-time high in our company's swimming record. The seven other training programs were also successfully conducted with the beachhead firing training program being rated at 100 percent. A total of 88.2 percent of the company's members were rated as outstanding in beachhead firing. This set a new record in the history of our company.

OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS FORUM HELD IN NANKING

OW260213Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jan 78 JW

[Excerpts] Under the attention and instruction of the Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, provincial departments in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs held a meeting in Nanking on 13-15 January to discuss work on Overseas Chinese affairs and to relay and implement the spirit of the preparatory meeting of the national conference on Overseas Chinese affairs. Attending the meeting were comrades from all prefectures and municipalities in charge of work on Overseas Chinese affairs and comrades from units concerned under the provincial authorities.

The comrades at the meeting cited numerous facts to prove that the majority of Overseas Chinese are workers. In the old society they were forced to go abroad to make their livings. Now the majority of those abroad are workers, peasants, intellectuals, small traders and peddlers. These are the basic masses in the Overseas Chinese patriotic united front upon which we rely.

Of course, a few people among the Overseas Chinese were used by the Chiang gang, imperialism and Soviet revisionism to launch activities against the motherland. However, inspired by the policy of "patriots belong to one big family and no distinction of patriotism should be drawn between those who come forward early and those who come later," they are now continually disintegrating. Only a miniscule fraction of them are deadset against and hostile to the people of the motherland.

BRIEFS

SHANTUNG ELECTRICITY CONFERENCE--The Shantung provincial power industry conference was recently held in Tsinan, Shantung. More than 300 people, including responsible persons of electric power departments at prefecture, municipality and county levels, various units under the province dealing with power production, capital construction, scientific research, repair and manufacture and various schools and colleges attended the conference. Comrade Li Jih-nai, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended and addressed the conference. The conference concluded that the power industry must advance in the front rank of the national economy in order to achieve marked results in 3 years by grasping the key link and running the country well. It called for deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, consolidating enterprises and successfully building tough leading bodies. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 78 OW]

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HONAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE ISSUES COMFORT LETTER

SH260835Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 78 SK

[Honan Revolutionary Committee 14 January comfort letter to Honan PLA]

[Text] Comrade commanders and fighters of PLA units in Honan, family members of martyrs and army men, revolutionary disabled servicemen, and demobilized, retired and rehabilitated servicemen:

[Words indistinct] in which initial success has been won in Chairman Hua's strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, the army men and people throughout Honan, with pride in victory, have ushered in a bright 1978. At the time when the spring festival is coming, [words indistinct] extend cordial greetings and a revolutionary salute to you.

With the kind concern and wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, in the past year, the people throughout Honan Province have resolutely implemented the strategic decision of grasping the key link of class struggle in running the country well, carried out in an extensive and deepgoing way the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and in line with actual situation of our province, exposed and criticized a person in command, an active agent and the gang's sinister lieutenants who had pushed the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, conscientiously conducted investigation of persons and deeds implicated in the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power, and dealt relentless blows at the bourgeois factional network of the gang and its followers and the gang's social foundation. Thus the right and wrong in line, ideology and theory which was confused by the gang are being straightened out.

The great political revolution to expose and criticize the gang of four has greatly boosted the socialist enthusiasm of the masses and effectively promoted the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai. We have overfulfilled our industrial production plan ahead of schedule and achieved a substantial increase in major products. We have combated severe drought and reaped a fairly good agricultural harvest. We have overfulfilled our revenue plan. We have taken on a new look on the scientific and technological, educational, cultural, public health and other fronts. All this demonstrates that the situation of our province, as elsewhere in the country, is developing rapidly and healthily, and initial success has been won in grasping the key link of class struggle in running the country well.

Without a people's army, the people have nothing. The Chinese People's Liberation Army was founded and nurtured by great leader Chairman Mao. It is an army serving the people wholeheartedly, a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a great impregnable wall of the socialist motherland. The Chinese People's Liberation Army has conducted great meritorious deeds in the protracted revolutionary war, in the socialist revolution and construction, and in the great struggle to smash the three bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang. Over the past year, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Honan have closely followed the strategic plans of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, plunged into the great struggle against the gang with a firm and clear-cut stand, deepened the movements to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, tried hard to strengthen army and militia building and enthusiastically supported the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai, thus making significant contributions to the socialist revolution and construction of our province.

Families of martyrs and army men, revolutionary disabled soldiers and demobilized, retired and rehabilitated servicemen throughout Hunan Province have followed Chairman Mao's teaching on carrying forward revolutionary traditions and endeavoring to win greater honor and scored great achievements in the three great revolutionary movements by playing their role as models and vanguards.

Nineteen seventy-eight is an important year for achieving great success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. In this new year, we must continue to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhere to the line of the 11th party congress, firmly and effectively grasp the struggle against the gang--a task of first importance--further boldly arouse the masses, pay close attention to and make a success of investigation work, completely destroy the bourgeois factional network of the gang and its followers, resolutely do a good job in the third campaign against the gang, deepen the criticism of the ultrarightist essence of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in various fields and thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence. We must deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai, vigorously criticize capitalism and revisionism and build socialism and develop the national economy at high speed. We must heighten our vigilance, strengthen war preparedness and get prepared for war. We must restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and style of work, learn from the PLA's fine thinking, experience and work style, extensively carry out the activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the army men and further strengthen the unity between the army and government and between army and people and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

If the army and people are united as one, who in the world can match them? Let us rally more closely round the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely carry out the line of the 11th party congress, unite in fighting, continue the revolution, win still greater success in socialist revolution and construction and strive to make China a great, powerful, modern socialist state by the end of this century.

HUNAN PREFECTURE CRITICIZES GANG, BOOSTS PRODUCTION

HK251300Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "In the third battle of penetratingly exposing and fiercely criticizing the gang of four, Iyang Prefecture has closely combined the one criticism and two strikes struggle with conducting education in the party's basic line and learning from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, thus effectively stimulating the development of revolution and production in the prefecture.

"In order to seriously unfold one criticism and two strikes, Iyang Prefectural CCP Committee has first firmly grasped the work of educating the cadres. By running study courses and unfolding rectification of work style they have enabled them to understand the importance and essentiality of one criticism and two strikes to stand in the front-line of the struggle and to lead the masses to launch a full attack on the class enemies and the urban and rural capitalist force.

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"In the struggle, they have persistently used party policies to arm the masses and to demoralize the enemies. They have paid attention to strictly distinguishing between and correctly handling two different kinds of contradictions and always aimed the spearhead at the gang of four, a small handful of landlords, rich peasants and counterrevolutionary and bad elements and embezzlers, grafters and speculators."

Iyang Prefecture has already won victory in the first battle of one criticism and two strikes. Firstly, they have dealt blows at the inordinate arrogance of the class enemies and checked vicious capitalist tendencies; secondly, they have educated the cadres and encouraged the masses; and thirdly, they have affirmed the distributions and promoted production and various tasks.

"Various localities in the prefecture have generally unfolded 'clearing up three things' and they have done a more careful and better job of yearend distribution than last year. Most of the brigades have already paid cash or have arranged to pay cash, and most of the commune members have had an increase in income.

"Over 1 million laborers have engaged in farmland capital construction in the prefecture. The volume of earth and stone work done increased by 21 million cubic meters over the same period last year. They have also done a better job in firmly grasping the cultivation and tending of winter crops and winter collection of manure than last year. The total value of industrial output in December last year increased by 19 percent over the same period in 1976, and, in particular, there was an increase of still larger scale in supporting-agriculture products. The output of nitrogenous fertilizers in December last year surpassed the highest levels ever recorded in monthly output, 10-day output and daily output."

KWANGTUNG HOLDS OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS WORK CONFERENCE

HK251235Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "In order to implement the spirit of the preparatory meeting for the National Overseas Chinese Affairs Conference and further do a good job of Overseas Chinese affairs work, a provincial Overseas Chinese affairs work conference was recently held in Canton. The conference transmitted important instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien and other leading central comrades on Overseas Chinese affairs work and studied relevant documents of the Party Central Committee on Overseas Chinese affairs work. The representatives deeply exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging and interfering in Overseas Chinese affairs work, further learned the significance of Overseas Chinese affairs work, learned the orientation for Overseas Chinese affairs work in the future and basically distinguished between wrong and right."

Comrade Wu Nan-sheng, deputy secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the conference. Some 500 people, including responsible persons of Canton, various prefectures, municipalities and counties and the cadres in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs work, also attended the conference. Some 4,000 cadres of the provincial and municipal organs listened to the transmission.

After praising Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in Overseas Chinese affairs work, the conference pointed out: "Overseas Chinese affairs work is an important work of our party and government. Doing a good job in Overseas Chinese affairs work is important to mobilizing all positive factors, to enlarging the patriotic united front and the international antihegemonism united front, to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and to quickening the pace of the four modernizations. There are numerous Overseas Chinese, returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents in our province, and our province is considered the native province for numerous Overseas Chinese."

"Furthermore, our province is adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao and is the major place where the Overseas Chinese, foreigners and compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao go in and out. Our province also has close connections with other localities throughout the country and with foreign countries. It is therefore particularly important that we do a good job of Overseas Chinese affairs work."

The comrades also exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging and interfering in Overseas Chinese affairs work and vowed to eliminate their pernicious influence.

"The conference stressed that we must resolutely implement the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs. In the past few years, party committees at all levels and the masses of cadres throughout the province have continued to eliminate the sabotage and interference of Lin Biao and the gang of four and have done a lot of work in implementing the party's Overseas Chinese affairs policy. However, problems still exist. In order to solve the problems, we must implement the principle of 'overall plans, all-round arrangements' put forward in the preparatory meeting for the national Overseas Chinese affairs work conference and treat the dependents of Overseas Chinese, including family members of people of foreign nationalities and the returned Overseas Chinese, in accordance with the policy of 'impartial treatment, not discrimination and give proper care according to special needs.' In the future, we must correctly handle the overseas relations of the returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents. For those people who cannot become party or YCL members, continue their studies, go in the army, find a job or be correctly used because of their overseas relations, we must correct such situations.

"The conference also seriously discussed and studied the problems regarding doing a job of strengthening ideological education for the returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents; doing a good job of reception work for the Overseas Chinese, foreigners and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots who return home to visit their relatives; strengthening party leadership over Overseas Chinese affairs work and coordination between various departments."

BRIEFS

HUNAN PREFECTURE CROPS--The people in Changte Prefecture have effectively strengthened the cultivation and tending of overwinter crops. This year, the prefecture has planted 2.5 million mou of spring grain, an increase of 300,000 mou over last year; planted 900,000 mou of rape, an increase of 50 percent over last year; and green manure has been increased from last year's 3.3 million mou to this year's 3.7 million mou. Since winter, 25 percent of the labor force has been mobilized to work on the cultivation and tending of winter-sown crops. By the end of December, 60 percent of the wheat throughout the prefecture had received additional manure and interrow tillage and had been weeded. (Kuo Lien-kuei), secretary of the prefectural CCP Committee, stayed in (Chuangchiachiao) brigade of (Fenghsu) commune in Taoyuan County and planted 600 mou of model wheat. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Jan 78 HK]

WUHAN LITERATURE, ART--The Wuhan professional opera troupe last year created and performed 176 programs, including dramas, music, dances and physical culture. The Wuhan municipal singing troupe created and performed more than 30 physical culture programs. The municipality has scored achievements in the creation of literature, the arts, photography and music. In 1977, Hsinhua Bookstore in Wuhan published more than 3.2 million copies of the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, some 1.46 million copies of the fifth volume of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" and 6.5 million copies of Chairman Hua's important speeches and articles and the documents of the 11th national party congress. Last year, Wuhan cinemas presented a total of 103,000 shows with an audience of 98 million people, an increase of 40 percent over last year. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 78 HK]

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HUNAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS--By 20 December 1977, the Posts and Telecommunications Bureau in Lanshan County, Hunan, had automated services. Lanshan is the first county in Hunan to do so. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 78 HK]

HUNAN METEOROLOGICAL CONFERENCE--The Hunan meteorological work conference was held recently in Changsha. The conference conveyed and implemented the spirit of the National Conference of Directors of Meteorology Bureaus, summed up fundamental experiences in meteorological work in Hunan during the past 28 years and put forward the targets of struggle in the next 3 years and the tasks for 1978. Present at the conference were leading comrades of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal meteorology bureaus, responsible comrades of stations at all levels, representatives of various progressive stations of the meteorological departments in learning from Tachai and Taching, representatives of progressive units in scientific research and progressive individuals and meteorological workers who have made contributions to meteorological scientific research. Chi Shou-liang, vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended the conference and delivered a speech. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 78 HK]

HUPEH COAL OUTPUT--By the first 10 days of January, the output of all state coal mines in Hupeh had increased by 11 percent over the plan and by 32 percent over the same period last year. The Sungtzu County coal mine party general branch has led its cadres to labor in various mines. They produced 1,320 tons of coal on New Year's Day, a daily output record. The coal mines in Chingchou, Ichang and Hsienning prefectures scored superior achievements during the first 10 days of January. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 78 HK]

HUPEH PAVED ROADS--Hupeh paved 1,300 kilometers of roads with tar in 1977, a record amount. At present, the province has 6,300 kilometers of tarred roads. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 78 HK]

WUHAN PLA ACTIVITIES--The Wuhan PLA units have strengthened the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. The units have sent propaganda teams and groups comprising 32,700 people to help communes and brigades organize 2,800 political evening schools and train 33,700 theory backbone elements. In the past year, the Wuhan PLA units have sent more than 530 medical groups to train 2,700 barefoot doctors for communes and brigades and to help localities set up and consolidate over 90 cooperative medical services. Last year, the Wuhan PLA units spent 1.65 million work days in support of agriculture and industry. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 78]

KWANGSI MULTINATIONAL COUNTY--Nanning, Jan 22--Seventy-nine medium and small hydroelectric power stations, a host of factories and a network of roads have been built and farm output has gone up by 180 percent since liberation in Lunglin County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. The hydroelectric power stations have been constructed with the help of technicians from Peking, Wuhan, Luta and other cities and with materials and equipment supplied by the government. The 6,000 hydraulic projects built with state funds have trebled the amount of farmland giving high and stable yields despite drought and waterlogging. The state has sent over 200 agrotechnicians to popularize advanced techniques in growing rice, wheat, tobacco, rape and fruit trees. As a result, local grain output has gone up from 1.5 tons to 4.5 tons per hectare. The 13 people's communes in the county are linked by 450 kilometres of motor roads. [Peking NCNA in English 0714 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW]

KWEICHOW HOLDS CONFERENCE ON LIGHT INDUSTRY

HK250520Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kweichow provincial conference on learning from Tachang in light industry was held in Kweiyang 15-21 January. The conference conscientiously summed up light industry's experiences in grasping the key link in running factories and achieving initial success in 1 year in this province and commended a group of advanced enterprises and units in learning from Tachang."

The conference demanded that in the new year, cadres and workers in light industry must go all out, promote this province's light industry at high speed and with high quality and make still greater contributions to improving the livelihood of the people in the urban and rural areas and realizing the four modernizations before the end of the century.

"Responsible comrades of the provincial Revolutionary Committee attended and spoke at the conference. Attending the conference were over 300 people including bureau chiefs of light industry bureaus at prefectural level, responsible persons of some county and municipality light industry bureaus and representatives of advanced enterprises and advanced units in learning from Tachang.

"During the conference, the representatives conscientiously studied our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's brilliant work 'China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward' and Chairman Hua's directives on developing the national economy at high speed."

They said that we must resolutely respond to Chairman Hua's call, aim high, have lofty ambitions and make contributions to developing this province's light industry at high speed.

Introducing experiences in developing light industry at high speed were over 30 advanced enterprises and units in learning from Tachang, including the No 1 Kweiyang cigarette plant, Taoshen County's printing and dyeing mill, Anshun Municipality's (?pump) factory, (Pi-i) County's chemical works, the Techang soap factory, Pichieh County's knitwear mill, Tuyun Municipality's knitting underclothes mill, the Kaili paper mill and the (Juchikochi) winery.

"During the conference, the representatives also visited the provincial exhibition on light industry.

"The conference held that, during the past year following the smashing of the gang of four and under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country and through the common effort of the masses of cadres and workers, this province's light industry has realized initial success in grasping the key link in running factories. This province overfulfilled last year's annual plan for total value of light industrial output by 14 percent, which means an 88 percent increase as compared with 1976. The output of Kweiyang and Anshun Prefecture was more than double as compared with 1976."

"The conference pointed out that this province's light industry has realized the demand for grasping the key link in running factories and achieving initial success 1 year. However, the speed of the development is still lagging. In order to adapt to our country's excellent situation of developing the national economy at high speed, this province must also develop its light industry at high speed. That is to say we must work hard for 3 years and strive to double our output. By 1980, we must be able to produce about 70 percent of the light industry products for this province's consumption. In order to realize this target, this province must make progress at the rate of a 23 percent increase annually from now on.

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"The conference analyzed various favorable conditions and unfavorable factors for developing this province's light industry at high speed. It held that the key to developing light industry at high speed lies in doing a good job of grasping this year. At present, we must pay special attention to grasping the following:

"1. Extensively launch the movement for technical innovation and technical revolution, tangibly do a good job of equipment maintenance and equipment improvement."

"2. Energetically work out measures to insure the fulfillment of raw materials, gradually set up bases of raw materials and work to consolidate the supply of raw materials.

"3. It is imperative to make a big breakthrough in the present light industry. Present light industry must develop in a big way. Value of light industrial output of all enterprises must reach or top their previous peaks within a comparatively short period."

"The representatives held that we can surely overcome any difficulty and realize developing this province's light industry at high speed so long as we follow the line of the 11th party congress, firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, deepen the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's line in self-reliance and hard struggle and fully promote the creative talent of the masses of cadres and people.

"At the end of the conference, responsible comrades of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and the leadership group of the conference awarded pennants to 26 advanced enterprises and units on the light industry front in learning from Taching, publicly commended 11 pace setters in learning from Taching and awarded citations to 43 advanced collectives in learning from Taching and 102 advanced producers and workers."

TIBET'S PARTY SECRETARY DIRECTS FARM MACHINERY TRANSPORT

OM230523Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The liberated serfs in Tibet are vigorously promoting agricultural mechanization. Most of Tibet's counties now own large or medium-size tractors, and an even larger number of its counties have hand-guided tractors. In 1977 about 20 percent of the autonomous region's total cultivated land was being farmed mechanically.

In the past few years an upsurge in learning from Tachai has been whipped up across the plateau. Before liberation, the average per-mou grain output was only a little over 100 catties. This has now climbed to nearly 300 catties, thus enabling Tibet to become self-sufficient in grain. Many counties have raised their grain output to the target quotas set by the National Program for Agricultural Development, and some have even surpassed the target quotas set in the program for areas south of the Yellow River. In all localities where planting is done with machines, grain output has increased by a large margin. This has made the people of all nationalities see more clearly the bright prospects for rapid development of both agriculture and animal husbandry.

Tibet has encountered significantly greater difficulties than other localities in its advance along the road to agricultural mechanization. For a considerable period of time, Tibet depended on allocations from the state for the basic agricultural machinery it needed, and the various fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions also rendered their active support.

Most of the counties in the autonomous region have now established their own farm machinery management organisations and manufacturing and repair factories. They can produce scores of farm machinery parts and a dozen or so farm machines and implements including threshers, winnowers and sewing machines. A contingent of technicians for Tibet's own agricultural mechanisation has come into being.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, the amount of material provided by the state and the various fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in support of Tibet's agricultural mechanisation has increased. In order to solve transportation problems, Comrade Jan Jung, first secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, personally took command of an unprecedentedly large joint campaign to transport farm machinery.

For this campaign, which lasted from September to November of last year, all vehicles in the autonomous region were mobilised. The material to support agricultural mechanisation in Tibet was thus transported to the plateau, which has greatly strengthened Tibet's agricultural mechanisation resources.

The representatives from Tibet who attended the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanisation noted that, while we still need the state's assistance for the basic farm machinery we want, it is a fact that whether we can rapidly develop agricultural mechanisation with good results depends on our own efforts. We are determined to learn from the comrades of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to do all we can to accelerate our agricultural mechanisation.

BRIEFS

KWEICHOW SUPPLY, MARKETING--Kweichow provincial industry and communications system has fulfilled various major economic targets in 1977. This province overfulfilled last year's plan for purchasing agricultural and subsidiary products which means a 16.4 percent increase as compared with 1976. The amount of tobacco, peanuts, honey, jute, sesame and mushrooms purchased topped the previous peak. The amount of dried and (?undried) capsicum purchased increased by 40 percent as compared with 1976. This province fulfilled last year's plan for sales of agricultural capital goods, which means a 22.2 percent increase as compared with 1976. It overfulfilled last year's plan for sales of subsistence goods by 1.6 percent. The provincial supply and marketing system overfulfilled last year's plan for profits by 54 percent which means a 57 percent increase as compared with 1976. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 78 HK]

SZCHWAN METALLURGICAL RALLY--The Szechwan Metallurgical Bureau and its subordinate units in Chengtu have fervently welcomed Chairman Hua's inscription for the metallurgical industry and held a celebration rally. On the morning of 19 January, Chairman Hua's inscription arrived by air at the Chengtu (Chungliu) airport from Peking. Those welcoming it at the airport included Hsu Chih, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; and Hsiung Yu-chung, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee. On the afternoon of 19 January, some 1,000 people of units concerned, including Chengtu seamless steel tube plant and No 5 metallurgical construction company, held a rally to celebrate Chairman Hua's inscription for the metallurgical industry. At the rally, (Tsao Kang), director of the provincial Metallurgical Bureau, read out the text of Chairman Hua's inscription. Speakers at the rally included Hsu Chih, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, Hsiung Yu-chung, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee; (Ping Fan), secretary of the provincial Metallurgical Bureau party committee; and representatives from Chengtu seamless steel tube plant and from other industrial units. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 21 Jan 78 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

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CONTENTS OF INNER MONGOLIA MAGAZINE CONVEYED

SK251100Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 78 SK

[Text] The Inner Mongolia magazine PRACTICE, in its first issue of 1978 carries the following:

"On No Account Will Our Great Party Be Directed by a Spearhead," taking issue with the theory on transferring the key point of struggle asserted by the person in command of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia--by the mass criticism group of the Propaganda Department of Imokhao League party committee; an "Active Peddler of the Gang's Counterrevolutionary Political Program," criticizing the person in command of the gang's bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia--by the theoretical group of a "IA unit in the Inner Mongolia Military District; and "Refuting the So-Called Theory That Right Can Be Transformed Into Capital"--by (Jen Kuei).

In this issue, under the caption "Sincerely Studying the Great Theory of Continuing the Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," it also carries the following theoretical articles: "Sincerely Study Chairman Mao's Great Theory on Continuing the Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," "The Victory of Democratic Revolution Means the Beginning of Socialist Revolution," "Perseveringly Apply the Law of the Unity of Opposites and Analyze Socialist Society," and "The Basic Contradiction of Socialist Society."

Following that, PRACTICE carries "Taking the Struggle Against the Gang of Four as the Key Link, We Should Do a Good Job in the Party Consolidation and Rectification of Rural Areas"--by the working groups of Payennadeh League and Linho County party committees which carried out party consolidation and rectification in selected places; two articles expounding on party consolidation and rectification: 1) "Party Consolidation and Rectification Is an Important Measure Adopted To Strengthen Party Building," and 2) "The Crucial Task in Party Consolidation and Rectification Is To Conscientiously Solve the Problems of Three Impurities."

SHANSI HOLDS MEETINGS ON LITERATURE, ART

HK221910Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] Shansi Province recently convened a provincial conference on literature and art, to look into the question of reviving and establishing the provincial Federation of Literature and Art and the various associations and work out plans for cultural creation and development.

The conference studied the instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua on literature and art and vigorously criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging this work. Discussing the current political and ideological state of the literature and art ranks in Shansi, the conference pointed out: Since the gang of four were smashed, the thinking of the literature and art ranks has been emancipated and everyone has animated his spirits.

"However, due to savage treatment and suppression by the gang of four for many years, some comrades are still worried. They do not dare to vigorously revive the party's fine traditions in literature and art work. They do not dare to shake off inhibitions and bring about a great and rapid improvement. At the same time, due to the fact that the gang of four's pernicious influence has not yet been washed away, some comrades who carry out criticism at meetings still cannot rid themselves of the influence of the style and atmosphere of the gang. There are also a few people who, when the gang of four were running rampant, wrote a number of erroneous works and still act in a rather passive way although they have some understanding of the party's policies.

"All this demands that, in the third campaign, we criticize in still greater depth the crimes of the gang of four on the literature and art front and their revisionist line. The more deeply we criticize, the more our thinking will be emancipated, the higher our awareness and the greater our drive will be. With regard to those comrades who made mistakes under the influence of the gang of four, so long as they make a clean breast of things, we should allow them to make revolution, and should not grab them without letting go."

The conference seriously looked into the work of rectifying the literature and art organs and ranks. The participants pointed out: Most of the backbone leaders of the provincial Federation of Literature and Art and the various associations went through the test of struggle during the years of revolutionary war. In the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution they carried on the fine traditions and did a lot of work. Of course, some mistakes were also made, due to interference and sabotage by the line of Liu Shao-chi. The renegade Lin Biao and the gang of four completely negated those 17 years, with the criminal aim of negating party leadership and establishing their own gang world. Now, with the gang of four smashed, the time is ripe for reviving the activities of the federation and the various associations. In the near future, we should convene an enlarged meeting of the federation and the various associations and formally revive their activities. This is absolutely necessary.

The gang of four and the black hands they extended into Shansi did everything possible to maltreat and persecute literature and art workers. We must organize these ranks afresh, and mobilize their revolutionary activism. All the vile appellations hurled by the gang of four must be discarded. "We must completely restore the reputation of good comrades who were dealt blows and persecuted. In the case of people on whom political conclusions have not yet been reached, we must reach these conclusions as rapidly as possible. We must arrange suitable work for those who have not been rationally assigned. We should mobilize to return to the ranks those who have switched to other trades but are still suited to work in literature and art. At the same time, we must vigorously cultivate newborn forces and organize a mighty revolutionary and art force."

The conference pointed out: "Shansi is the native province of our wise leader Chairman Hua, the location of the red flag of Tachai, and an old revolutionary base. It is an important strategic base. The important position of Shansi demands that we rapidly achieve a big improvement. The mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai are vigorously unfolding, and all sectors of the economy are implementing the line of the 11th party congress and Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well. In this excellent situation, our literature and art work must rapidly achieve big improvements. Next year is the 30th anniversary of the founding of the country, the year after that is the year for achieving great success in 3 years, and 1981 is the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party. The pressing time demands that we rapidly achieve big improvements."

The conference initially worked out a creation plan for the province for the next 3 years and a plan for developing literature and art, together with an outline scheme for the next 8 years. The conference called on literature and art workers to plunge into the fiery struggles and collect material in a big way. They should concentrate forces to fulfill the most important tasks first, and strive to improve the quality of writing.

TSENG SHAO-SHAN GREET'S RETURNING LIAONING METALLURGY DELEGATION

SK251115Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] Liaoning Provincial party and revolutionary committees held a ceremony at Shenyang's railway station on the morning of 19 January to accept copies of Chairman Mao's comment on the Anshan Iron and Steel Company's Charter and Chairman Hua's inscription for the metallurgical industry. The copies of Chairman Mao's comment and Chairman Hua's inscription which were presented by a Liaoning delegation returning from Peking after participating in the National Metallurgical Industry Conference on Learning From Taching, were given to the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

At 0709 on 19 January, the 11th express train arrived at the Shenyang station. Model workers who had just returned from the national conference, with red flowers on their tunics and holding facsimiles of Chairman Mao's comment on the Anshan Iron and Steel Company Charter and Chairman Hua's inscription for the metallurgical industry get off the train one by one.

Leading comrades including Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, shook hands with (Chao Kan), leader of the delegation returning from Peking and director of the Liaoning Metallurgical Bureau, and the secretary of the Liaoning Metallurgical Bureau party Committee, extending warm regards to all delegates.

Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Huang Ou-tung, third secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Chen Pu-ju, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee received at the station the facsimiles of Chairman Mao's comment on the Anshan Iron and Steel Company Charter and Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription for the metallurgical industry and directives concerning this work given by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua and the honorable certificate designating 100 red banner units and 200 pace setters which were acclaimed at the aforementioned conference.

Leading comrades of the Liaoning party committee walked around the square south of Shenyang station, holding the facsimile of Chairman Mao's comment and Chairman Hua's inscription. They greeted all comrades participating in the welcoming ceremony and shared with them the cordial concern of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, beloved and esteemed Premier Chou and wise leader Chairman Hua toward the working class.

Also attending this ceremony were leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Wei Feng-ying, Yang Ta-i, Li Chih-wen, (Wang Ying-chung), (Chao Chi), (Tang Hung-kuang), (Wang Chih-jan), and Chang Chih-yuan; leading comrades of the Shenyang municipal party and revolutionary committees including Sung Kuang, Hsiao Tso-han, Huang Chih, Chang Li-ko, (Wang Ching) and (Li Heng) and responsible persons of the metallurgical bureaus of Liaoning Province and Shenyang Municipality and various organizations, committees, offices and bureaus at the provincial level.

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LI TE-SHENG ATTENDS MASS RALLY IN LIAONING

SK260905Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] Liaoning Province held a rally at Chunghua Theater on the afternoon of 24 January to celebrate the presentation of the handwriting of Chairman Mao's approval of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company Charter and Chairman Hua's inscription for the metallurgical industry. There were 2,000 participants at the main site of the rally. Other municipalities, prefectures, leagues and major metallurgical enterprises in the province provided 284 additional congregation sites for more than 118,000 persons to listen to the rally.

Attending the rally were Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang Military Region; Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee and chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee; Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee; Huang Ou-tung, third secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee; Chang Shu-te, secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee; Wei Feng-ying and Li Chih-wen, Standing Committee members of the Liaoning CCP Committee; and Wang Kuang-chung, (Wang Ying-chung), (Hsieh Huang-ohien), (To Kun) and (Chang Chih-jan), vice chairmen of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee.

Also attending the rally were leading comrades of the Shenyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, responsible comrades of committees, offices, bureaus, the Federation of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth League and the Women's Federation in Liaoning Province, and representatives of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company and enterprises and businesses in Shenyang Municipality.

Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee, presided over the rally. Comrade Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee and chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee, respectfully read Chairman Mao's handwriting which approves the Anshan Iron and Steel Company Charter and Chairman Hua's glorious inscription for the metallurgical industry.

(Chou Kang), head of the Liaoning delegation to the National Metallurgical Industry Conference on Learning From Taching and director of the Metallurgical Industry Bureau in Liaoning Province, reported the majestic atmosphere of the conference and the guidelines of Vice Chairman Yu Chiu-li's report and expressed the determination of and measures for 2 million staff and workers on the metallurgical front in Liaoning to develop the metallurgical industry at high speed.

(Ma Bin), head of the Liaoning delegation to the National Metallurgical Industry Conference and secretary of the Anshan Municipal CCP Committee and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company party committee, and (Sheng Tsai-jung), delegate to the national conference and chief of blast furnace No 4 of the No 2 iron smelting plant at the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company, spoke at the rally.

Comrade Chen Pu-ju, secretary of the Liaoning CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee, also made an important speech at the rally.

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PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

LUTA COMMITTEE MOBILIZES CAMPAIGN AGAINST GANG'S INFLUENCE

SK261100Y Luta City Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] On 13 January the Luta Municipal CCP Committee held a conference of responsible cadres of its subordinate party committees at various levels, at the worker theater in Dairen, on further mobilizing all forces to do a good job in fighting the third campaign for exposing and criticizing the gang of four. The conference called on the various fronts in Luta to unanimously whip up an upsurge in the struggle of "one criticism" and "two attacks"; extensively and deeply expose and criticize the gang of four for the ultrarightist essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and their manifestations in various fields; and attack the undermining activities of class enemies and capitalist influences.

Attending the conference were responsible cadres of party committees of departments, offices, counties, wards, industrial and mining enterprises, institutions of higher education and professional schools and other units concerned, totaling 1,500 persons.

At the conference, delegates who came from Dairen glassware plant, the Dairen No 1 powerplant, the supply and marketing cooperative of the Dairen department store, the bus company, the Dairen main oil and fat industry plant and other units reported their experiences in the struggle of "one criticism" and "two attacks." Leading comrades of the Luta municipal party and revolutionary committees also attended. Comrade (Sun Yung-han), secretary of the Luta Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Luta Revolutionary Committee, addressed the conference.

The conference acknowledged that the gang's sabotage heavily afflicted Luta. Due to incitation by the gang of four and its sworn follower in Liaoning, as well as the follower's confidants in Luta, the restoration of capitalism in some places and units of Luta ran wild. By using the power they had seized, some persons fraudulently sold state materials in order to make personal profits. Some stole state property in collaboration with outside elements; some indulged in speculation by establishing ties between urban and rural areas. [Words indistinct] in confronting the seriousness of these sabotage activities by class enemies and their running wild to restore capitalism, we can not but accurately understand the importance and need to launch a "one criticism" and "two attacks" struggle.

The conference pointed out: The salient feature of the current class struggle is that the class enemies are adopting various measures such as collaborating from within with persons from without, and establishing ties between the city and the countryside to launch a frenzied offensive against socialism. Therefore, we must rely on and boldly mobilize the masses and adopt the countermeasures of combining efforts of party members and non-party members, higher and lower levels, and the city and countryside to vigorously fight a people's war in attacking the sabotaging of the activities of class enemies and the wild offensive capitalist influences.

The conference stressed in conclusion: Party committees at various levels should exercise stronger leadership over the campaign. In this sharp and intense struggle of "one criticism" and "two attacks", leadership at the various levels should adopt a firm and clear-cut stand, play the role of a vanguard with determination to completely eradicate evil, and conduct the campaign as effectively and successfully as it did in former movements.

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HEILUNGKIANG COMMISSAR'S REPORT TO DECEMBER MILITIA CONGRESS

SK251320Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 78 SK

[Summary of report by (Chao Hsing-jen), political commissar of Heilungkiang Military District, at the Fourth Heilungkiang Militia Congress on 9 December--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] After the downfall of the gang of four, in order to eliminate the noxious effects created by the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--in setting up the second armed force, we conducted a large-scale consolidation and rectification of militia organizations. This continuously strengthened the militia contingent and developed and expanded militia organizations. The total number of militia-men in Heilungkiang is now 22 percent higher and the number of militiamen of basic units 38 percent higher than that of 1975, respectively.

As far as organization is concerned, the majority of militia organizations in Heilungkiang have basically improved organizationally and developed capable cadres. As far as politics is concerned, Heilungkiang has organized militiamen to study Chairman Mao's theory of people's war and his important directives on militia building, conducted education on the class line, the current situation, war preparedness and tradition, and widely carried out movements to learn from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company.

As far as the military is concerned, in accordance with the fighting tasks which Heilungkiang should adhere to in the future in a war to oppose aggressors, Heilungkiang has paid great attention to the training of militia cadres, key fighting personnel and various specialized divisions. Since the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, militia departments and militia cadres at various levels, following closely the central task of the party, have boldly grasped military training and widely carried out small-sized on-the-spot dispersed training [chiu ti fensan te lien ping] activities. Over half of the militiamen and armed militiamen of basic units throughout Heilungkiang Province have participated in marksmanship exercises, and armed militiamen of basic units have participated in handgrenade throwing practice and improved their ability to fight against enemies.

Over the past few years, since party committees at various levels upheld Chairman Mao's theory of putting the work of the militia on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, the work of the militia in Heilungkiang has been quickly promoted. Not only the work of one or two advanced militia companies in every county, banner and ward has been put on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, but also the work of various militia departments in some counties, such as Tungning and Payan, has been placed on a solid basis.

The role of the broad masses of militiamen is becoming more and more prominent in the three great revolutionary movements. They have become a backbone force in grasping revolution to promote production and in building socialism. The militia in border areas has actively contributed to building and safeguarding the frontier, carrying out military and civilian joint defense and in strengthening frontier defense. The militia in urban and rural areas, in line with public security departments, has played an important role in defending against traitors and agents, supervising landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and other bad elements, safeguarding the key points--major buildings--and maintaining social order.

Comrade (Chao Hsing-jen) pointed out: Though we have achieved great results in militia work, we must not underestimate the pernicious influence caused by the sabotage and interference of the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China. In order to usurp party and state power, they spread a great number of reactionary fallacies in militia work, committed numerous misdeeds, and went in for the second armed force, thus causing grave sabotage in Heilungkiang's militia work, particularly in urban militia work. In the third campaign of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must, on the basis of actual events, deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--for their crimes of interfering in Heilungkiang and sabotaging militia work; clarify the right and wrong in line; sum up experiences and lessons; and eliminate their pernicious influence.

In his report Comrade (Chao Hsing-jen) summed up major experiences in Heilungkiang's militia work as follows: It is necessary to comprehensively and accurately understand and apply Chairman Mao's great theory of people's war and to persist in the political orientation of putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily in the centralized leadership of the party in militia work, in bringing into play the glorious tradition of the party commands the armed forces, in the principle of combining productive labor and military training, in carrying out military training and in the mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai. It is necessary to keep in mind that tigers and wolves confront us and bring into full play the fighting role of the militia departments at various levels and give full play to the militia's role as dependable outfits subordinate to local party committees.

At the end of his report, Comrade (Chao Hsing-jen) pointed out the major tasks for Heilungkiang's militia to fulfill in the future. He said: The 11th National CCP Congress presided over by Chairman Hua set forth the 11th National CCP Congress' line and concrete tasks for militia building. Chairman Hua said: "Militia work is most important. In accordance with the system under which our armed forces are integrated to comprise field armies, the regional forces and the militia, we must strengthen the building up of the militia and see to it that the work is carried through organizationally, politically and militarily in order to contribute to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Our tasks for some time to come are: Hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, follow the line of the 11th National CCP Congress; unite in struggle, take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as a key link, deeply carry out the mass movements to learn from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company, vigorously criticize capitalism, revisionism and work for socialism, and strive to fulfill the task of putting the work of 80 percent of the militia companies in Heilungkiang on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily in 1980.

1. We must carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end. Chairman Hua pointed out in his political report to the 11th National CCP Congress: "The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is now the pivot of the struggle between the two classes and two roads and will be so for some time to come. Grasping it means grasping the key link." The gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--went in for the second armed force, undermined militia building, committed numerous crimes and caused detrimental effects in Heilungkiang Province.

Chairman Hua instructed us when he inspected Heilungkiang to "never underestimate the pernicious influence the gang of four spread in politics, ideology and organizations. It is not correct to underestimate it." The important directive and decision recently issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to Heilungkiang Province set forth the orientation for Heilungkiang to deeply carry out the movement to expose, criticize and investigate.

We must follow closely the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, remove obstacles, in accordance with the demands of the party Central Committee and the plans of the Heilungkiang party Committee, and fight well the third campaign of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. At present, concentrated efforts should be made to investigate those persons of the Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees who closely followed the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--in 1976 and tried to keep the lid on to protect him after the smashing of the gang of four. We must organize the broad masses of militiamen to conscientiously study volume V of Mao Tsetung works and the documents of the 11th National CCP Congress. We must grasp the ideological weapon to criticize the gang of four from the viewpoint of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism, so as to eliminate the pernicious influence spread by the gang of four in all fields. In exposure and criticism, we must, on the basis of actual events in militia work, thoroughly criticize the gang of four and its sworn follower for their crimes of interfering in Heilungkiang and sabotaging Heilungkiang's militia building, and clarify right and wrong in line.

We must understand that we should persist in the principle of putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, in the system of combining field armies, local armed forces and militias, in the dual leadership of local party committees and military departments over militia work, in the class line of relying on the working class and poor and lower-middle peasants, in the nature of organs of dictatorship of the proletariat and in the principle of combining productive labor and military training.

At the same time, we must, under unified leadership of local party committees at various levels, investigate one by one the individuals and incidents implicated in the conspiracy of the gang of four to usurp party and state power since the 11th National CCP Congress, particularly since the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and bring everything to light. We must pay attention to the party's policies, strictly distinguish between and adopt a correct attitude toward the contradictions of different natures, help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack, and boost the enthusiasm of the broad masses of militiamen and cadres.

2. We must do a good job in war preparedness against aggressors. At present, the Soviet Union and United States are locked in a struggle for hegemony. Since this struggle has gone from bad to worse the factors for war are obviously growing. In a future war to oppose aggressors we will have to bear the brunt of either major, medium-sized or minor attacks.

Chairman Hua pointed out when he inspected our province: "Heilungkiang is the north gate of China and plays the most important, strategic role in border areas. Heilungkiang must consider this point in handling tasks or solving problems. It is necessary to mobilize the broad masses of the people and cadres to fulfill tasks in a short time and at high speed."

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In accordance with Chairman Hua's directive and the strategic position of Heilungkiang and in order to put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, we must conduct education in war preparedness, clearly realize the aggressive nature of the Soviet revisionists, raise the awareness of the need of war preparedness, conscientiously implement the principle of combining productive labor and military training, and strive to improve the quality of the army by strict training and high requirements. We should be certain that the armed militia at basic levels is able to perform its fighting task, that the specialized militia is able to do vocational work as well as perform the fighting tasks, and that the militia at basic levels master a basic knowledge of firing, handgrenade throwing and demolishing, as well as general tactical actions.

We must further strengthen military and civilian joint defense, carry out the mass movement to gather intelligence about enemies, and work in coordination with the army and the public security departments to strike surely, accurately and relentlessly at the handful of class enemies, and safeguard socialist revolution and construction and the interests of the people.

3. We must bring the militia into full play in the mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai. Building Taching-type enterprises and Tachai-type counties throughout the country is an important political task of the party and the people of China. The militia is an armed mass organization which cannot be divorced from production. The number of militiamen accounts for over 80 percent of the total labor force. We must organize the militia to participate in the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture, bring into full play the role of the militia as shock troops in solving problems and fulfilling tasks [words indistinct]. We must organize specialized teams with militiamen as leaders to vigorously participate in farmland capital construction. Militiamen on all fronts must study Taching and Tachai model persons and go all out to work for socialism.

Congress Letter

SK251400Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 78 SK

["Excerpts" of letter of proposal by delegates participating in the Fourth Heilungkiang Militia Congress to all militiamen and militia cadres throughout Heilungkiang]

[Excerpts] We should conscientiously carry out the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee concerning our province's movement of exposing, criticizing and investigating, and constantly deepen the third campaign against the gang. Efforts should be made to closely bear in mind the current situation in militia building in exposing and criticizing the gang of four and their sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--for their crimes of tampering with Chairman Mao's theory on people's war, vigorously engaging in setting up a second armed force, and undermining militia building, and clarify and straighten out the right and wrong in line, ideology and theory which they confused.

By so doing, we will be able to put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily; carry out the system of combining field armies, local armed forces and militia; persistently exercise the system of dual leadership over militia work by local party committees and military departments; adhere to the class line of the working class and poor and lower-middle peasants; maintain the nature of the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat; persist in the principle of integrating productive labor and military training; and comprehensively and accurately carry out Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policies on militia building.

When inspecting Heilungkiang, wise leader Chairman Hua explicitly pointed out that Heilungkiang occupied a very important strategic position. The broad masses of militia-men in Heilungkiang--an outpost on the antirevisionist front--should persist in [words indistinct], consistently improve the skills of wiping out enemies, and race against time and work at top speed to push forward various war-preparedness work, so that, as soon as a call is given, we will be ready to assemble and be capable of fighting and winning, and, in coordination with the PLA, resolutely, thoroughly, completely and totally wipe out any enemies that dare to intrude.

At present, revolutionary emulation drives have been launched in all trades and professions throughout the country. In order to bring about great and quick improvement in militia work, it is also necessary to have an emulation campaign in militia work and see who does a better job in holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, in studying well the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and in adhering more persistently to the orientation of putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

BRIEFS

KIRIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Changchun, 14 Jan--In 1977 Kirin Province produced 8.8 percent more grain than in 1976. It also procured 11 percent more minor autumn crops. By the end of 1977 it had procured 19.4 percent more indigenous and special products than in the same period of 1976. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0135 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW]

KIRIN GAS TURBINE LOCOMOTIVE--China's first 4,000 horsepower gas turbine locomotive was made at the Changchun locomotive plant in Kirin Province. Performance tests show that all technical functions of the locomotive are up to designed requirements. [Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW]

LIAONING LEADERS--During the new year season, leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees and the Shenyang municipal party and revolutionary committees visited plants and mines in Shenyang to extend greetings to workers, technicians and cadres. They included Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning party Committee and first vice chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee; Chen Pu-ju, secretary of the Liaoning party Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee; Li Chih-wen, secretary of the Shenyang party Committee and chairman of the Shenyang Revolutionary Committee; and Sung Kuang, Huang Chih and Chang Li-ko, deputy secretaries of the Shenyang party Committee and vice chairmen of the Shenyang Revolutionary Committee. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 78 SK]

DAIREN PORT ACHIEVEMENTS--The 1977 cargo handling plan for Dairen port in Liaoning Province was fulfilled on 5 December and overfulfilled by over 1.7 million tons by the end of 1977, creating the best record in history. In 1976, due to the gang of four's sabotage, a large quantity of coal, grain and pig iron was lost in the sea at Dairen Port. Its labor productivity was 28.8 percent lower than 1975 and production costs increased by 81 percent. Since the smashing of the gang of four, Dairen port has restored normal operations and created records month after month, thus making 1977 a successful year. [Luta City Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Jan 78]

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SIAN CARRIES OUT 'ONE CRITICISM, TWO STRIKES' ACTIVITIES

HK230100Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] In the course of the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, the mass movement to strike blows at the class enemies' sabotage activities and at the capitalist forces is being carried out in all all-round way in Sian Municipality. Initial achievements have now been scored.

The "one criticism and two strikes" movement in the municipality is developing continuously. In the light of the municipality's experience, the larger number of cases occurred in places, departments and units which had been seriously sabotaged by the gang of four, their remnants and their bourgeois factional network. At that time, the gang of four seized power amid chaos while the new and old bourgeoisie also grasped power amid chaos. In collusion with each other, they did many evil things.

"Since 1972, a scoundrel in a certain retail department of the Sian Municipal Grain Bureau had stolen a large quantity of state property. The masses had been dissatisfied with him. Protected by the factional force, this criminal was at large and was even promoted as a responsible person of the retail department. People who had exposed him were excluded and were dealt blows." A handful of bad people have now been dragged out one by one.

"Protected by ringleaders of a faction, a bad element of the finance and trade system stole a large quantity of state grain and cash. These people formed cliques for their own selfish interests and committed corruption, theft and speculation. They extorted money and blackmailed. Their work style was filthy and they were scoundrels. The practice of the struggle has proved that 'one criticism and two strikes' can enable the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four to develop more deeply. Exposure, criticism and investigation have really created favorable conditions for 'two strikes'."

To conduct the "one criticism and two strikes" movement is an important component of the third battle and of the important measures for grasping the key link in running the country well and for making progress. It is also a serious class struggle in protecting socialist ownership and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result of the development of the movement, (Hsincheng) district in the municipality has run 160 study classes for backbone elements and trained 6,500 backbone elements. Various systems, districts and counties in the municipality have held different kinds of accusation rallies and adopted various forms, such as broadcasts, posters bulletin boards and picture exhibitions, to propagate the important significance of the movement.

SHENSI ORGANIZES SUPPORT-ARMY GROUPS

HK200245Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "Following the transmission of the provincial Revolutionary Committee's circular on extending activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to army men's families during this year's Spring festival, the office and the Bureau of Civil Administration of the provincial Revolutionary Committee assembled responsible comrades of various municipal and prefectural Revolutionary Committees' offices and Bureaus of Civil Administration including Sian, Paochi and Hsienyang municipalities and Weinan Prefecture to hold a forum on 4 January on support-army comfort activities."

The forum put forward concrete opinions concerning the activities which were approved by the provincial party committee.

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This province has organized its chief group and subgroups for extending the activities during this year's spring festival.

"The leader and deputy leaders of the chief group and the leaders of the subgroups are as follows:

"Leader of Shensi Province's chief support-army comfort group during spring festival: Li Jui-shan.

"Deputy leaders of the chief group: Chiang I, Chang Tse, Wang Lin, Fu Tsu-ho, Li Tang-ying, Hui Shih-kung, Jen Kuo-i, Kuo Yun-shung and Li Hai-ting.

"Leader of Yulin Prefecture's subgroup: (Wei Kao-i). Leader of Yanan Prefecture's subgroup: (Lu Mao). Leader of Sian Municipality's subgroup: Wang Lin--concurrent post. Leader of Baochi Municipality's subgroup: (Ma Wei-fan). Leader of Tungehuan Municipality's subgroup: (Chang Tieh-ming). Leader of Hsienyang Prefecture's subgroup: (Yu Ming). Leader of Weinan Prefecture's subgroup: (Tu Ju-kung). Leader of Hanchung Prefecture's subgroup: (Yang Ta). Leader of Arkang Prefecture's subgroup: (Liu Ping-hai). Leader of Shanglo Prefecture's subgroup: (Li Wei)."

SHENSI POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM HOLDS CONFERENCE

HK251305Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "Our province's postal and telecommunications system recently held the second conference on learning from Taching. The comrades at the conference seriously discussed how to implement wise leader Chairman Hua's brilliant instruction on posts and telecommunications and pledged to make new contributions to developing our province's postal and telecommunication services at high speed. The Shensi provincial CCF and revolutionary committees and the postal and telecommunications system of the central authorities paid very serious attention to this conference. Present at the conference were Li Erh-chung, secretary of the provincial CCF Committee, and Hui Shih-kung, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCF Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. Comrades Li Erh-chung and Hui Shih-kung gave speeches at the opening and closing ceremonies. On behalf of the Shensi provincial CCF and revolutionary committees, they expressed warm congratulations to the conference and sincere greetings to the cadres, workers and technicians on the postal and telecommunications fronts, reaffirmed our province's achievements in postal and telecommunications work and put forward the demand for a rapid development in our province's postal and telecommunications service."

After studying Chairman Hua's brilliant instructions and inscription on post and telecommunications, the participants to the conference exposed and criticized the interference and sabotage of the gang of four in postal and telecommunications work and came to know the important significance of rapidly developing postal and telecommunications services.

The participants to the conference pointed out: "We must first win the victory of grasping the key link in running postal and telecommunications services well and of achieving great success in 3 years in order to modernize postal and telecommunications services within this century. The main objectives to tackle in these 3 years are: 1) The quality of communication services must be greatly enhanced; 2) communications equipment must be greatly improved; 3) automation of postal and telecommunications services must be greatly developed; and 4) Taching-type enterprises must be greatly (? promoted). By 1980, most of the main targets of communications quality and level of services must be improved with a small number of them surpassing the advanced level in the country. This year, the rate of maintenance and the rate of utilization of the equipment must reach the requirements of the central authorities and of the province."

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Basically, it is necessary to extend telecommunications to the communes, bring about delivery by motor vehicles and automatize the telephones at the county level and above. It is also necessary to build one-third of the enterprises into Taching-type enterprises, and one-third of the enterprises must join the advanced ranks in learning from Taching. The remaining enterprises must meet the six demands for rectifying enterprises stipulated by the central authorities.

They pointed out: "We must grasp the key link, grasp latent potentials and work hard. At present, we must continue to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four, eradicate the remnant poison and influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four, correct the errors, draw a clear distinction between right and wrong in line, and fully mobilize the activism of the cadres and staff and workers.

"In order to speed up the development of postal and telecommunications services, we at present must grasp tapping of potentials, innovation and transformation, work up to full drive, conduct rectification of the enterprises and fight a war to improve quality. We must also strive to speed up while striving to achieve better and more economical results, while striving to practice economy, while striving to conduct technical innovation and technical transformation, while striving to improve the quality and services and while striving to conduct rectification. We must deeply launch the activities of learning from Taching and catching up with Jenshou County and Yungshou County."

At the closing ceremony of the conference, a leading comrade of the Shensi Postal and Telecommunications Management Bureau awarded 6 advanced enterprises, 14 advanced collectives in learning from Taching and 16 advanced pace setters.

BRIEFS

SHENSI SUPPORT-ARMY GROUPS--In order to further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, Shensi Province's support-army comfort groups have gone down to various army units in this province in the company film projection teams and literary and art propaganda teams. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 78 HK]

SIAN EDUCATION RALLY--On the morning of 12 January, Sian Municipality held a rally of progressive education units, progressive education collectives and superior teachers. Some 980 representatives of the progressive education units, progressive education collectives and superior teachers attended the rally. Also present were some 600,000 teachers, students, staff and workers of the middle and primary schools in Sian. Chang Tse, Wang Lin, Yen Hsiang-pei, (Chang Tao), Hsieh Pang-ting and Wei Ming-chung, responsible comrades of the Shensi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Sian municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the rally. Also taking part in the rally were responsible comrades of the provincial Education Office, the provincial Education Bureau and the related committees, offices and bureaus of the Sian municipal CCP and revolutionary committees. Comrade (Hsu Chien-pu), chairman of the Culture and Education Office of the municipal CCP Committee, delivered an opening speech. Wei Ming-chung, member of the Standing Committee of the Sian Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, delivered a work report. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 78 HK]

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